The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XIX., No. 26. Whole No. 505 } NEW YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1899. {Price per Copy, 10c.

Drury College Library 1900

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

More British Reverses 759
The Practical Side of Christmas . . 761
A Blockade of Lake Shipping . . . 762
A Break in the Silver Ranks . . . 762
China as an Industrial Menace . . . 763
General Leonard Wood for Governor of Cuba 764
Disquiet Among the Trusts 764
Current Cartoons 765
Topics in Brief 765

LETTERS AND ART:

"Ben Hur" on the Stage 766
Christmas and New Year Poetry . . 767
Kipling and the Voice of "The Hooligan" 767
The "Happy Ending" in Novels . . 768
Shakespeare and Molière 769
An Apostle of Higher Journalism . . 770
Who is the Owner of a Speech? . . 770
Notes 770

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Is the Stellar Universe Infinite? . . 771
The Psychology of Some Card Tricks . 771
Train-Lighting from the Car-Axle . . 772
A Device for Preventing Railway Collisions 772
Coaling Ships at Sea by a Cable . . 773
Intellectual Capacity of Women . . . 773
Submarine Cables of the World . . . 774
Science and the British War Department 774
Science Brevities 774

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The Nativity in Christian and Pagan Art 775
Zangwill's Play and the "True Judaism" 775
Canon Knox Little on the Church of England "Crisis" 776
Recent Activity of "The Catholic Apostolic Church" 776
Some Madonnas Old and New (Reproductions) 777
Dr. De Costa a Roman Catholic . . . 778
The Methodist Church Congress and the Higher Criticism 779
A Substitute for "The One-Man Ministry" 779
Religious Notes 779

FOREIGN TOPICS:

When England has Conquered South Africa 780
England and the Foreign Cartoonists . 781
Suggested Combinations against Russia for China's Defense 782
The Opening of the Sudan 782
Foreign Notes 783

MISCELLANEOUS:

A German Woman's Indictment of the "New Woman" 783
The Boers and the Humorists 784
Correspondents' Corner 784
Who Believes the Doctrines of Calvin?
Objections to the Literary Digest.
The Yankee Christmas Club.
Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 785
Personals 786
More or Less Pungent 788
Current Events 789
Chess 790

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Going Abroad?

56TH YEAR **GAZE'S** HIGH-CLASS ESCORTED TOURS

December, January and February to France, Italy, Paris and London, 67 Days, $495. January 27, February 10, to Italy, EGYPT, PALESTINE, Turkey and Greece, 76 Days, $600, and 93 days, $720. Also other tours; programmes post free. . .

NILE TOURS BY NEWEST, FINEST STEAMERS **$171.50**

Apply at once. Independent travel tickets everywhere. "Tourist Gazette," 100 pp., on travel, 5c. stamp. 220 South Clark Street, Chicago, W. H. Eaves, Agent. 201 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., Adams & Howland, Agents. 14 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

A SPLENDID CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT

We offer below a rare opportunity to those who act quickly for securing at a very low price a royal holiday gift. Fascinating entertainment for old and young is afforded by this splendid device for home amusement. This is a game board that will be a genuine blessing in any family, because it provides so much real and healthful enjoyment. A pleasant variety of amusement is afforded, it being possible to play **ten games on the board.**

ONLY 38 BOARDS LEFT **PRICE ONLY $3 EACH**

From the very large stock of Crown Combination Game Boards which we supplied as premiums to subscribers for THE NEW VOICE last year we have **remaining just 38 boards** which we offer to **"Literary Digest" readers for the greatly reduced price of only $3 each,** delivered f. o. b. cars in New York.

THE CROWN COMBINATION GAME BOARD

This board is 30 inches square—as large as a good-sized parlor table—with round corners, made of veneer center with kiln-dry maple rim. The shooting surfaces are left with a rub finish, which, besides being more expensive than a glossy varnish finish, makes a far better shooting surface for the rings to slide on. The corner net pockets are handsome and strong, a great improvement over cloth or board pockets found on some boards; while the handsome hardwood rings used in the shooting games at once captivate the player, so easy to shoot and so resilient are they found to be. The other appointments of the board are equally good, presenting a first-class job throughout. The center is made of *double* 3-ply veneer. The Crokinole side is stained a rich rosewood color, the opposite side is polished maple, natural color. Rims, maple, natural color. 27 hardwood rings 19 spiders and flies, and 2 nicely turned Cues, 32 inches long, for Cue Ring, Cue Pocket, and Three-Ring Glance, with rules for all games and box, with each board.

THE TEN GAMES WHICH CAN BE PLAYED ON THE BOARD

1. **The Spider and the Flies.** Played on the "Cue Ring" side with one Spider and 18 Flies. In the center of the board is the Spider's den. The Spider is opposed by 18 Flies—5 large blue ones and 13 common black flies.
2. **Crokinole.** The most popular of the old games. It has never been put before the buying public in so attractive a form as in the Crown Combination Game Board, with its handsome outlines, smooth surface, hard maple rings, neat rubber posts, and general elegance.
3. **Seven Battles.** A lively variation of Crokinole.
4. **Cue Ring.** A rare game for skill, judgment, and entertainment. Played by 2, 3, or 4 persons.
5. **Penning the Pigs.** A game requiring considerable skill, and a very good game.
6. **Ring Pocket.** The appropriateness of this game will be instantly recognized, since the object of the game is to shoot the 25 rings placed in the center of the board into the corner pockets.
7. **Cue Pocket.** A game that will never lose its fascination for the boys. Similar to Ring Pocket, but played with cues instead of fingers.
8. **Crown Castle.** This is one of the best games that can be played on the board, and is exceedingly interesting.
9. **Three Ring Glance.** Played in the same way as billiards by covering up the pockets with pieces of cardboard cut to fit.
10. **Traveling Ring Pocket.** A variation of the Ring Pocket game.

These Games, put up separately in similar form, would cost you from $10 to $15 retail.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK.

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia,
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
W. B. Hutchinson (Patents and Patent Law,) 52 Broadway N. Y. City.
Arthur M. Higgins, Minneapolis, Minn.
Oscar C. Mueller, Wilcox Bldg, Los Angeles, Cal.
John Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Rodolphe Claughton (Collections and Bankruptcy Cases) 320 Broadway N. Y. City
Robert J. Brennen (Law of Ins'nce a specialty) 34 Ingall's Block Indianapolis, Ind.

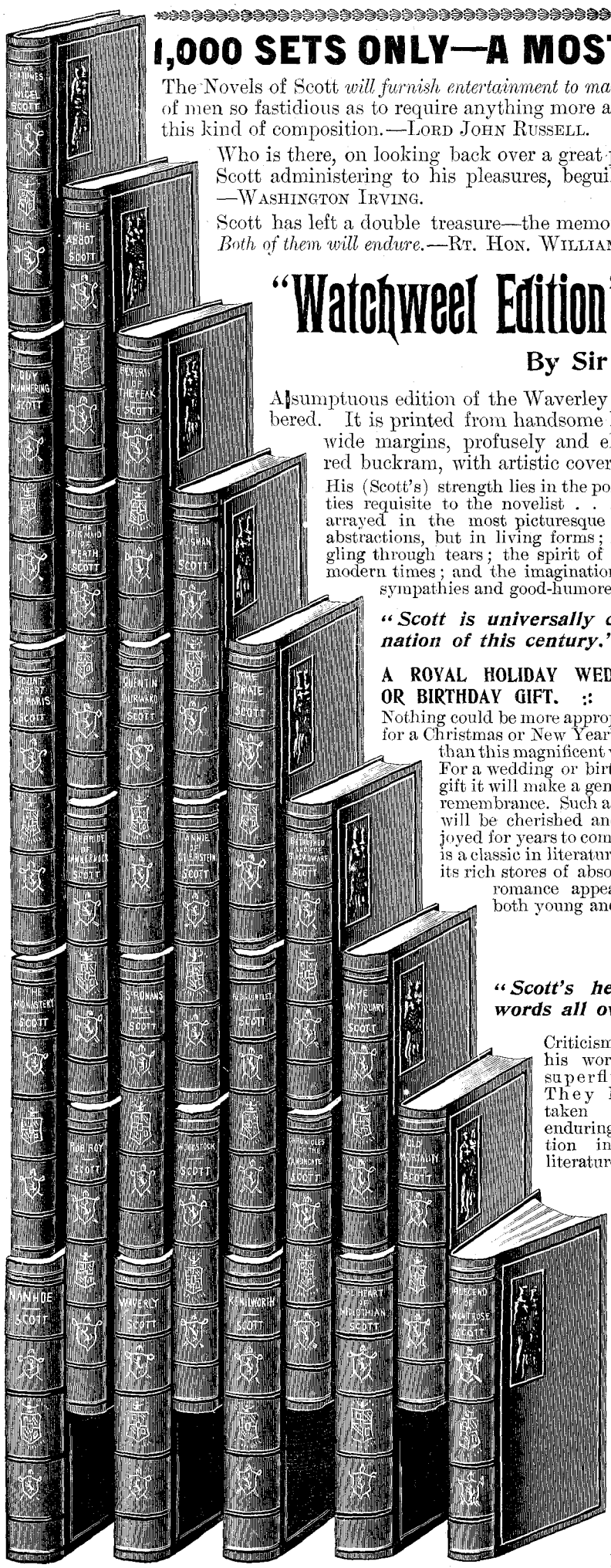
PARIS EXPOSITION.

Persons intending to visit the Paris Exposition should engage without delay, not only the ocean passage, but the hotel accommodations in Paris, for more people are planning to go than can be accommodated. We can provide everything from the time of leaving New York until the return, or only the ocean passage and the accommodations in Paris. Circulars on application.

Raymond & Whitcomb

New York: 25 Union Square.
Boston: 296 Washington Street.
Philadelphia: 1005 Chestnut Street.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



1,000 SETS ONLY—A MOST SUMPTUOUS EDITION!

The Novels of Scott *will furnish entertainment to many generations;* nor is there likely to be any race of men so fastidious as to require anything more amusing, or so grave as to scorn all delight from this kind of composition.—LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Who is there, on looking back over a great portion of his life, does not find the genius of Scott administering to his pleasures, beguiling his cares, and soothing his lonely sorrows?—WASHINGTON IRVING.

Scott has left a double treasure—the memory of himself, and the possession of his works. *Both of them will endure.*—RT. HON. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

"Watchweel Edition" of the Waverley Novels

By Sir Walter Scott.

A sumptuous edition of the Waverley Novels, limited to 1,000 sets, and each set numbered. It is printed from handsome large type on heavy supercalendered paper, with wide margins, profusely and elegantly illustrated, and durably bound in rich red buckram, with artistic cover designs.

His (Scott's) strength lies in the possession and harmonious adjustment of . . . the qualities requisite to the novelist . . . all working together in a kindly unison; learning arrayed in the most picturesque combinations; observations of life, embodied not in abstractions, but in living forms; humor springing out of tenderness, like smiles struggling through tears; the spirit of ancient knighthood leavening the worldly wisdom of modern times; and the imagination of the poet adorning, without impairing the common sympathies and good-humored sagacity of the man.—PROFESSOR GEORGE MOIR.

"Scott is universally considered as the greatest writer of imagination of this century." ***—SIR ARCHIBALD ALLISON.***

A ROYAL HOLIDAY WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY GIFT. :: :: ::

Nothing could be more appropriate for a Christmas or New Year's gift than this magnificent work. For a wedding or birthday gift it will make a generous remembrance. Such a work will be cherished and enjoyed for years to come. It is a classic in literature and its rich stores of absorbing romance appeal to both young and old.

PREEMINENTLY SUITED TO THE TASTES OF THE MOST CRITICAL BOOK LOVERS.

The "Watchweel Edition" is one to be treasured for a lifetime. It combines in the highest sense a work of the most beautiful bookmaking, and a literary treasure of enduring value. Nothing is so unsatisfactory and trying as to have a good book printed from worn-out plates on cheap, thin paper. Such a book is an offense to the taste of book lovers, and ruins the eyes of those who try to read it. Especially is this true in the case of a large set of books worthy of a permanent place in the library. The superb "Watchweel Edition" is beyond reproach in this respect. It is one of those choice works which the owner will point out as one of the most valuable accessions to his library.

"Scott's heroes and heroines have become household words all over the world." ***—DR. WM. MAGINN.***

Criticism on his works is superfluous. They have taken their enduring station in the literature of the world

3,340 BEAUTIFUL PICTURES DRAWN BY FORTY-FOUR EMINENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

The illustrations are a most important feature of this edition. Never before have the Waverley Novels been so exquisitely illustrated. There are 3,340 pictures drawn by 44 of the best artists abroad. The illustrations *show a scrupulous fidelity to the text of the stories.* Every buckle, scar, or other detail mentioned in the story is faithfully shown in the picture. The drawings represent several different styles of art, exhibiting strength or delicacy of treatment as the occasion requires, vividly portraying the characters and scenes.

"Scott did much in rendering the past history real to us." ***—F. T. PALGRAVE.***

TWENTY-FIVE SUPER-ROYAL OCTAVO VOLS. BOUND IN RICH AND DURABLE BINDINGS.

The "Watchweel Edition" consists of 25 super-royal octavo volumes, each 10¾ inches long 7 inches wide, and 1⅝ inches thick. The volumes are durably bound in rich red buckram, designs in black and yellow, and titles, etc., stamped on backs in gold, gilt tops, etc.

LIMITED TO 1,000 NUMBERED SETS. SEND FOR ATTRACTIVE TERMS TO LITERARY DIGEST READERS.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Publishers, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$750,000 SPENT IN IMPROVEMENTS.

$22,000 Worth of Adamantine Stone Sidewalk, Curb, and Brick Gutter Laid, and more than $50,000 Added in Improvements to the Park during 1899.

HOLIDAY CLUB

75 Lots Set Aside for Club Members in the Most Beautiful Part of New York City.

Over 1,300 Lots Already Sold—More than 300 During the Last Few Months
IN PROHIBITION PARK (WESTERLEIGH).

A GREATER DEMAND FOR REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS
THAN EVER BEFORE.

75 - PERSONS TO JOIN THE HOLIDAY CLUB - 75

A FEW MORE MEMBERS WILL COMPLETE THE CLUB.

ENTIRE PROCEEDS FROM SALE TO BE USED IN BEAUTIFYING THE PARK.

2 Lots at $400, worth $450
2 Lots at $500, worth $550
7 Lots at $600, worth $650
6 Lots at $750, worth $850
11 Lots at $850, worth $950
9 Lots at $900, worth $1000
7 Lots at $1000, worth $1200
17 Lots at $1100, worth $1350
14 Lots at $1200, - - - - worth $1500

A DISCOUNT OF 15% TO 25% FROM REGULAR SELLING PRICES TO CLUB MEMBERS ONLY.

Remember, These Prices are a Reduction of $50 to $300 from the Regular Prices.

ONLY $1 A MONTH

FOR EACH $100 THE LOT COSTS—LESS THAN 3½ CENTS A DAY ON EACH $100.

Some of the People Who Live in or Own Property in Prohibition Park

Hon. Wm. T. Wardwell, Treas. Standard Oil Co.; A. M. Harris, Banker; L. A. Banks, D.D., Col. A. S. Bacon, Attorney-at-Law; Rev. J. C. Fernald, Author; Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, D.D.; I. K. Funk, D.D., LL.D., Pres. Funk & Wagnalls Co.; D. S. Gregory, D.D., LL.D.; Carlos Martyn, D.D., Author; (Mrs.) Florence M. Kingsley, Author; E. J. Wheeler, Editor "Literary Digest"; Ella A. Boole, A.M., Ph.D., Pres. of N. Y. State W. C. T. U., and hundreds of others.

CONGRATULATIONS.—It speaks volumes in favor of this great enterprise to have the buyers of 1,300 lots satisfied with their purchases.

SATISFACTORY VERDICT.—The Park scored, during the last year, the most phenomenal sale of its history of more than 9 years. The public has sat in judgment. **The Verdict is—SUCCESS!!!** No better testimony can be asked than that of those who have investigated.

CLUB NEARLY FILLED.—We expect to sell all of the lots that we have to offer to the public within the next few weeks. Will you share in this offer?—A home—an investment—at **First Prices. ORDER AT ONCE!!!** What better New Year's or birthday present for your boy, or girl, or wife than a **New York City** lot? What better investment can one make to provide for old age? It is an investment that will **grow!!!**

Life Insurance Free—No Interest—No Easier Plan Possible.

At This Remarkable Offer Only a Limited Number of Lots Will be Sold.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY.

If you have any desire to make money or save money, there is no better investment that one can make than to buy a lot in New York City, where real estate is always increasing in value. During the hardest times it never showed a backward tendency. You can get in now on the ground floor.

RAPID GROWTH OF NEW YORK CITY.

1.—New York City before January 1, 1898, was estimated to be the most densely populated city in the world.
2.—New York City is the second largest city in the world and is increasing in population at the rate of 140,000 a year.

Permanent Population now nearly 600.—Over 100 Costly Residences.—Trolleys, Schools, Church, Sewers, City Water, etc.—We Know of No Better Investment.—Large Profits in a Short Time Sure to be Realized, and Only $1 a Month on Each $100.

Investment Better than Savings-Bank, as Safe as Government Bonds.

ONLY $1 A MONTH ON EACH $100, OR A LITTLE MORE THAN 3 CENTS A DAY.

TERMS:

Send $5 as first payment on the lot you select. This payment will also make you a member of the club. The future payments will be $1 for each $100 the lot costs on the first of each month, beginning with February 1, 1900; that is, if you wish to purchase a lot at the special price of $600, send $5 with your order, and send $6 a month, beginning with February 1, 1900. If you wish a $900 lot or a $1,000 lot, etc., the future monthly payments will be $9 or $10, etc., according to the price. **No interest;** every dollar paid is a direct payment on the lot. The monthly payments are the only payments to be made. **Streets are graded, first sidewalks are laid, sewers, electric lights, and water introduced at the expense of the Park.**

IMPROVEMENTS.—More than 100 fine residence buildings, nearly 600 permanent residents, large Auditorium (seats 4,000), large Hotel, large Collegiate Institute, Public School, Church, Trolleys, Sewer, City Water, Sidewalks, Shade Trees, Electric Lights, Streets Graded, upward of $20,000 worth of artificial Stone Sidewalks constructed this year, etc.

NON-FORFEITURE.—Every purchaser of one or more lots will have his account held in good standing as long as he is unable to continue payments because of lack of funds for any reasonable cause, by his paying simple interest on amount in arrears.

Points to be Considered in Selecting a Home.—Its location; its healthfulness; its accessibility; its prospects; its improvements; its price. Prohibition Park has all the advantages to be considered in securing a home.

LIFE INSURANCE FREE.—Many people are prevented from buying property because they do not wish to incur debts that would in any way embarrass their families should they die.

We have been able, by certain arrangements, to overcome the difficulty, and can for a limited time promise that if any one between the ages of 21 and 50 years who buys a lot under this offer should die after he or she has made six regular monthly payments, we will give to his or her heirs a deed for the lot or lots free from all incumbrance; that is, we insure your life for the amount that is unpaid at time of death.

Send your order with $5 first payment for the number of lots you wish (not more than two to one person), to the National Prohibition Park Co., West New Brighton, New York City, stating the priced lot or lots you wish, and the President and Secretary will select the best unsold lot or lots at the price you designate at the time your order is received. Order at once as the Best Lots will be assigned first. **Make check, draft, or money order payable to I. K. FUNK, Treasurer.**

Officers of the National Prohibition Park Co.: B. F. FUNK, President; ROBERT SCOTT, Secretary; I. K. FUNK, D.D., LL.D., Treasurer.
Advisory Board: HON. WM. T. WARDWELL, New York, Treasurer Standard Oil Co.; C. HENRY MEAD, D.D., New Jersey; FREEBORN G. SMITH, Brooklyn, Manufacturer Bradbury Piano; LOUIS A. BANKS, D.D., Cleveland, Ohio.

Write for Maps and Particulars to . . . . . NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARK CO., West New Brighton, New York City

☞ Send order for lot to-day. The sale cannot last long. First come, first served. Abstracts of title furnished purchasers free, if requested.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XIX., No. 26 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1899. WHOLE NUMBER, 505

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. If local check is sent add ten cents for collection.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label attached to each paper.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact Post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

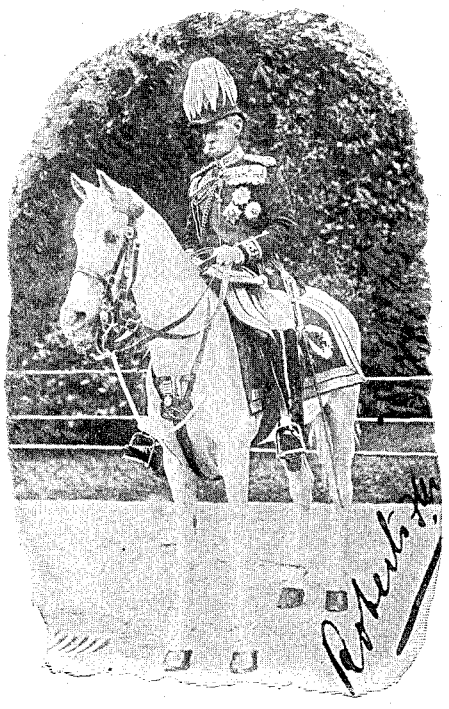
MORE BRITISH REVERSES.

THE seriousness of the British situation in South Africa is now universally admitted. The news that Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are to be sent to the front is taken as a confirmation of the gravest views, for these two generals are considered the best that England can send, Lord Wolseley being rather old for active field service. The measures now being taken to double the British force in South Africa are accepted as further confirmation. The force already there, deducting the losses (over 7,500), number about 75,000 men; nearly 20,000 are on the way or embarking, and orders issued this week will add 50,000 more. To offset this comes the news that the northern part of Cape Colony is practically in rebellion, menacing General Methuen's line of communication and placing his whole force in peril.

With all three of the advancing British columns repulsed in their first serious encounters—and that, too, before setting foot on Boer soil—the British campaign seems to have been brought to a sudden and unexpected standstill. "Since the days of the Indian mutiny," says the London *Times*, "the nation has not been confronted with so painful and anxious a situation; plainly General Buller's advance is paralyzed for the moment as completely as Lord Methuen's and General Gatacre's. . . . We are fighting not merely for supremacy in South Africa," continues *The Times*, "but for our position as a great power; we know we have miscalculated the strength of our foe, and we are resolved to make that miscalculation good." The press of the Continent, especially in France and Russia, profess to believe that the British reverses are such a revelation of England's weakness that no great power will ever again regard her threats seriously.

What surprises not a few is the readiness with which the British forces seem to march into the Boer traps, and questions are heard on all sides as to the whereabouts of the British scouts, or whether there are any. The Boer leaders, admits the London *Standard*, "have shown themselves able to give our generals useful, but expensive, lessons in modern tactics." Some of the American papers recall, in contrast, the closing campaign of our Civil War, when Grant and Lee each seemed to divine the other's plans and took steps to foil them almost as soon as they were formed. No one seems willing, in the face of the recent surprising developments, to predict when the struggle will end.

Despite the gloomy outlook, however, and despite the increasing probability that the war will cost England millions of dollars and the lives of a great number of her best troops, no hint of a halt is heard. *The Westminster Gazette*, which actively opposed the war before it began, now says: "We are bound to carry the campaign to a successful issue; the reckoning with the Government will come later."



FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS.
To have supreme command in South Africa.

Mass-meetings are reported in Dublin and other places in Ireland to express sympathy with the cause of the Boers.

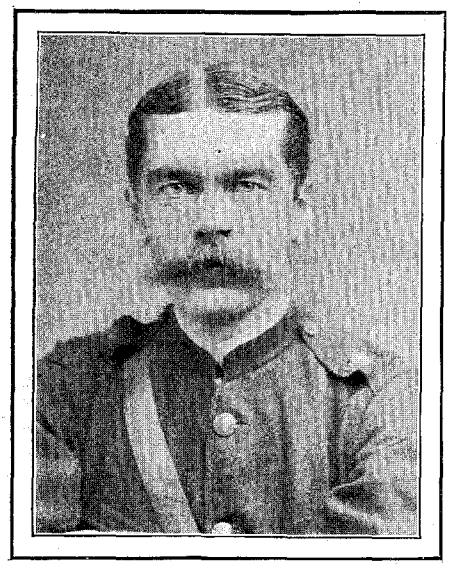
The Freeman's Journal (Dublin), so the cable reports, publishes a scathing editorial on Mr. Chamberlain's career, apropos of his visit last week to Ireland to receive the degree of LL.D., entitling the article, "Iscariot, LL.D." *The Irish World* (New York) says of England's reverses: "While she is thus checked on all sides, the civilized world rejoices over the multiplying signs that her career of plundering is drawing to a close." In this country sympathy does not seem to be very demonstrative either with Boer or Briton. Senator Mason's resolution in Congress expressing sympathy with the Boers seems unlikely to eventuate even in a debate. The Afrikander members of the Cape Colony Parliament have issued an appeal to the American people through Mr. George W. Van Siclen, of 141 Broadway, New York, asking for funds to provide for the Boer wounded, widows, and orphans; but it is too early as yet to determine whether any considerable response will be received. The hospital ship *Maine* has been provided for the British wounded by American women.

Britain Tastes the Common Cup.—"The British people have to taste merely of the cup which has been lifted to the lips of most other nations during the generations in which they have been able to abstain from war. There is no such bitterness as France had to choke down at Sedan, nor Austria after either Solferino or Sadowa. It is not such even as sent tears to Italian eyes when the barbaric Negus was the cupbearer at Adowa. It is no such humiliation as we tasted after Bull Run. It is almost precisely

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

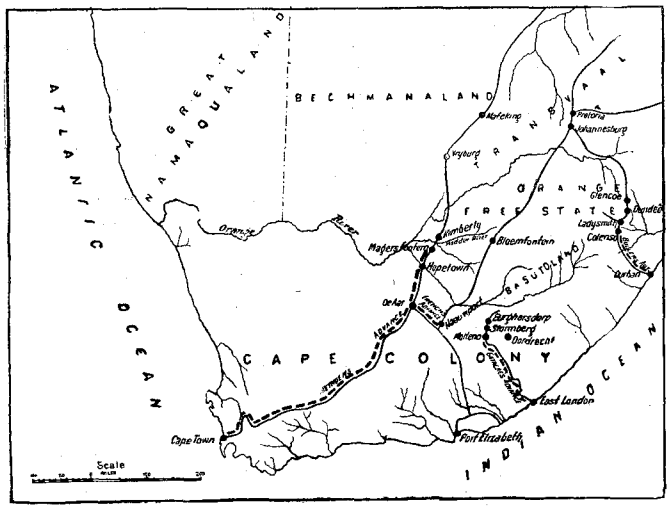
such a draft as Russia found in the Balkans, which the 'underestimated' Turk kept her a year in crossing. It is the cup of the fortune of war. It is not lethally poisonous. It is sometimes even excellently tonic in its effects. Britons have taken it before, tho so long ago that they have forgotten the taste. As they recall it they will recall the way of taking it like men."—*The New York Press.*

It is Sobering.—"Just at present, of course, the chief effect of the British disasters and the mourning spread throughout the kingdom is to make army and country fight harder than ever until peace be conquered. But in the future, the terrible memories of this year can not but restrain the public men who have talked so lightly about war, and help permanently to discredit the 'new diplomacy.' Mr. Chamberlain said in Parliament that he really meant to accept Kruger's offers about the franchise, and thought he had done so. Sir Edward Clarke's retort was crushing: 'You intended to accept, and avert war, yet you did not draw up your note so as to make your meaning clear; and when you found that the Boers did not understand you to accept, you did not lift a finger or telegraph a word to clear up the matter!' It is safe to say that we shall not again see such incredible carelessness (or effrontery), with war hinging on it. The thousands of dead and maimed and captured British soldiers will make the next colonial secretary sure that his meaning is written clear, and that it is clearly against war. We did not really need the reminder, but the South African battles furnish it, that the old proverb is still true—'War is a spark dropped in the Devil's tinder-box.'"—*The New York Evening Post.*



MAJOR-GENERAL LORD KITCHENER.
Appointed Lord Roberts's Chief of Staff.

Is It Worth the Price?—"England has already lost nearly 5,000 men, and it is estimated that the war will cost at least $200,000,000. That is more than the entire Transvaal is worth as a national possession, for the gold-mines and most other sources of wealth in the country are private property. Moreover, the position of the entire empire has been endangered. If Menelik should take the field with all the available British regular forces tied up in South Africa, and even the militia drawn upon, and if Russia should stir up trouble on the Indian frontier, England's position would be more perilous than it has been since Waterloo. And all this trouble has been utterly unnecessary. Three months ago England's position seemed unassailable. Never had the British empire appeared so majestic or so formidable. There was no power or coalition of powers in Europe that would have ventured to attack it. And this condition could have been maintained indefinitely. England's security could be threatened by none but England herself. If the course of this war could have been foreseen, what would the English people have said to Mr. Chamberlain's management of the negotiations that led up to it?"—*The Philadelphia North American.*



LINES OF BRITISH ADVANCE.
All checked by the Boers.

British Empire at Stake.—"It is true that, as the London papers are saying, not merely South Africa, but the world-wide British empire is at stake. Perhaps that fact was not realized as clearly before the war as it is now. At the present time it is seen by all as clearly as the noonday sun. If Great Britain were defeated by the Boers she would be driven out of South Africa altogether. And what then? Why, she would be a third-rate power. India would be lost in a twinkling. The United States of Australia and the Dominion of Canada would probably reckon further connection with her a source of weakness and peril rather than of safety and strength. And the greatest and most beneficent empire the world has ever seen would become a thing of the past. That is the tremendous realization that now dawns upon the British mind. That it is which prompts the calling out of the reserves, and which impels even the bitterest foes of the Government to say, 'We are bound to carry the campaign to a successful issue.' But it may be that just one *ante-bellum* prophecy will be fulfilled. That is Mr. Kruger's threat that he would make Great Britain pay for the Boer states a 'price that would stagger humanity.'"—*The New York Tribune.*

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN.
Just arrived at Cape Town. It is rumored that he may succeed General Methuen.

Where the Boers are Weak.—"The real vital factor in the campaign is time, provided, of course, that, as time goes on, the English can prevent the Boers of Cape Colony and the natives both there and in the other British possessions from rising in revolt. Assuming this latter success, each added day of campaigning sensibly weakens the resisting strength of the Boers. They have every available man in the field, and decimated ranks can not be filled up by recruits from within their own territory. All industries are paralyzed within the two republics, their governments using, without the possibility of replenishment, the supplies that have been laid up in the past. There must be an end to this, and if the English adopt the policy that General Grant followed when appointed to the command of our armies operating against Richmond, of simply exhausting the enemy by continuous conflicts, even tho these are disproportionately costly to the aggressor, the Boers will be compelled before a great while to yield, because of the impossibility of replenishing their exhausted military supplies and of making good on their fighting line the men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. This is a most unsatisfactory form of warfare to carry on, but in our own case we discovered that, expensive as it might be in the sacrifice of life and treasure, it was better than indefinitely prolonging an apparently doubtful contention."—*The Boston Herald.*

The American Scout.—"Colonel Cody's views as to the scout-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing methods of the British army are shared by most American officers who have seen service on the frontier. . . . The American army in the Philippines has been fighting an enemy that knew the country thoroughly, but it has driven them from their strongholds and has scattered their organized force. Not once have the American troops been surprised, and, altho they have been several times attacked in front and rear, not once have they been caught in a trap or an ambuscade. The American idea of employing men as scouts who have a thorough knowledge of military affairs was developed during our Civil War, and in the later Indian campaigns. In the first year of the Civil War mistakes were made through the non-employment of scouts, through negligence in the use of reconnoitering parties to develop the position of the enemy, and through the use of incompetent guides, who, while they had knowledge of roads and river crossings, had no military sense whatever. Out of this experience came the system of thoroughly scouting and reconnoitering the territory between the army and the enemy. Many British officers have seen the advantage of the system, but apparently it has not been adopted by General Buller or his subordinates."—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF CHRISTMAS.

WHILE the poets and preachers are finding new and beautiful ideas in the Christmas-time commemoration, the great world of business, war, and politics seems likely to pass it by with little heed. Our troops in the Philippines appear to be destined to celebrate the day by chasing the Tagals up and down the mountain-sides of northern Luzon, without a stocking to a regiment that would hold a Christmas present, and with a few handfuls of rice and hardtack to do duty for turkey and plum-pudding. About three thousand British soldiers will fulfil Secretary Chamberlain's prophecy and "eat their Christmas dinner in Pretoria," but it will be, as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* puts it, "under circumstances qiute different from those expected for the festivities." The prosperity in the business world, however, will make the holiday a happier one in most American homes than it has been for many a long year, especially in the humble homes of the New England mill towns, where the prosperity has just reached the employees in the form of advanced wages. The recent "slump" in Wall Street causes the New York *Times* to remark that some of the victims "will approach the bird with harassing preoccupations and under a nervous strain that is simply fatal to gustatory enjoyment. But," continues *The Times*,

"it must be evident to every observing person that these troubles of the Street are strictly limited to the local field of speculation. So long as the railroads of the country continue to increase their earnings and their dividends in their present flagrant and shameless manner, and so long as the mills hum and wages rise, there is no reason why folks who are not engaged in speculation should walk the floor nights. The country is simply rioting in prosperity. That is a fundamental fact. There is a world of comfort in it."

A CHRISTMAS LETTER.
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

Yet the Christmas idea is coming more and more to mean the giving of comforts rather than the getting and enjoyment of them. This is brought to mind by a recommendation given out by John W. Keller, the Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City, in which he urges that Christmas be made a time of open-handed charity to the poor. He says, in part:

THIS WOULD BE A PLEASANT SURPRISE.
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"Christmas charity may be indiscriminate without being harmful. As a general proposition, indiscriminate giving undoubtedly does injury to the community; but at Christmas-time there is a spirit in the air that makes it possible for even the worthless among the needy to receive gifts without injury to themselves. The acceptance of a Christmas gift leaves the recipient more kindly disposed toward the rest of the world and better satisfied with himself. Christmas charity elevates its recipient as well as its bestower. Each becomes the better for it. Left to himself at this season of general rejoicing, a man becomes bitter; and if any criminal instincts lie dormant in him nothing will so quickly bring them to life as to feel himself cold and hungry and neglected when other people are making merry. . . . It has long ago been said that a bad man or a bad woman is never quite so bad when his or her stomach is full and there is a blazing hearth as when the larder is empty and the grate is cold. Somehow, crime—that is, petty, vicious, low crime, the crime that is most general and most degrading to society—does not flourish so well when the people are comfortable as when they lack comfort. All experience teaches that we may give on Christmas with a free hand and an open heart, and close our ears to the remonstrances of the sociological students. . . . . .

"It would be a liberal education to many of our good people to go among the poor—even the depraved poor if you will—on Christmas Day. They will observe that the influence of the occasion is almost as strong, if not a little stronger, than it is with those who eat their Christmas dinners in well-ordered, luxuriously furnished dining-rooms, where the winter's sun pours through the windows and is reflected in cut glass and burnished silver. The station-house blotter—that church register of the congested districts—will bear out this statement. It will be seen that on Christmas day there are fewer arrests for violence than on any other day of the year. But by all means, where such a thing is possible, give what money will buy, rather than money itself. There can be no such Christmas gift in all the world as the payment of the back rent for a distressed family that must face a night on the street with bag and baggage except for such aid. Add to this a big hamper of good, healthy, nourishing food, with a few luxuries thrown in, a warm frock for the mother and babies, and perhaps an old suit of clothes for the father; put enough coal in the cellar to keep the family warm for a few weeks, and you have followed the teaching of the Master, whose tenderest thought was for the poor."

The New York *Journal*, in which Commissioner Keller's rec-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

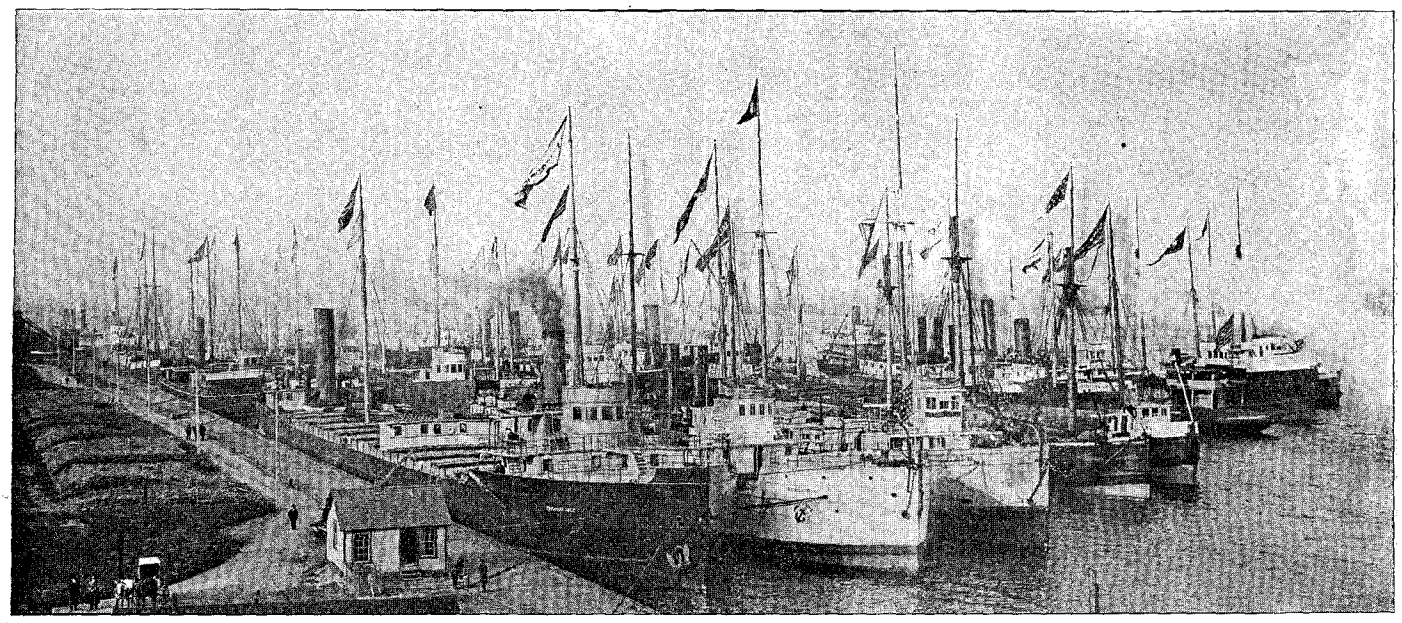
ommendation appears, believes that the spread of Christmas observance, with its gentle reminder of human brotherhood, "is the forerunner of the federation of the world." It says:

"Is it not a miracle that such a festival should have survived through so many ages and so many revolutions? Every nation in Europe or America is young compared with this ancient holiday. The peoples of antiquity died, and most of their customs and traditions died with them, but this they passed on to their successors. The barbarians fought, reveled, massacred, and were massacred; Goth and Vandal, Alan, Burgundian, and Lombard trampled the arena of history, but somehow this exquisite flower of religion, humanity, and poetry was always spared and handed on, ever fresher and more beautiful, from century to century. Beginning in a corner of the Levant, Christmas has spread over the whole world. It is the one universal holiday of Christian mankind—Christian not merely in the theological sense, but in the sense of a common civilization, regardless of individual beliefs. It has had a curious power of associating itself with extremes of climate. Originating in a land of endless summer, its earliest symbol was the palm. Then, adopted by northern races, it became identified with snowy roofs, with crackling fires, with reindeer and Santa Claus going down wide-mouthed chimneys. Now it is ceasing to belong to any climate, and is taking possession of all. We can hardly say that 'a green Christmas makes a fat churchyard' when Australasia, South America, and Africa celebrate Christmas in summer. The snow, the evergreens, and Santa Claus with his fur coat and reindeer are still the Christmas features of the North, but the day is not limited by any such local accessions.

"Christmas is the forerunner of the federation of the world. Since the confusion of tongues at Babel there has been no such universal solvent. It gives the common touch of humanity that unites all nations. Where a government brings twenty, forty, or a hundred million people into mutual relations, the observance of this day brings a thousand millions. More people look forward to Christmas now than ever did at any former period of the world's history. Wherever European civilization goes the celebration of this gracious festival follows in its train. It has already extended over the whole of Europe, North and South America, Australasia, the islands of the ocean, the greater part of Asia, and much of Africa. Only China, Central Asia, and Darkest Africa remain untouched by its influences, and a few years will bring them in. Then Christmas will indeed be a truce of God, when the whole world will suspend its wrangling and come together in a common festival of good will. Is it too much to hope that this annual communion of spirit may have some effect on human conduct in the rest of the year? When all the nations of the earth come together on one day as brothers, will they not eventually realize the incongruity of flying at each other's throats the next? Christmas once a year as a universal festival, celebrated on the Arctic ice floes and in the Brazilian jungles, is a glorious thing, but the spirit of Christmas pervading three hundred and sixty-five days would be more glorious. The world has almost attained the one—how long must it wait before it attains the other?"

A BLOCKADE OF LAKE SHIPPING.

THE sum of half a million dollars or more, it is computed, was lost during the season just closed on the Great Lakes by two blockades in the St. Mary's River, the outlet of Lake Superior. The second blockade, shown in the accompanying illustration from *The Marine Review*, was caused by two steamers racing for the entrance to a narrow cut where there was passage-room for only one—like two railroad trains racing for the same switch—with the natural result that both steamers went aground. Another result was that one hundred and fifty or more big ships in the closing hours of the season, carrying freights at highly profitable figures, at a time when every minute counted, had to tie up and wait until the too impatient captains succeeded in again floating their craft. The editor of *The Marine Review* says that Congress will probably be asked to take action during the present session to prevent the recurrence of such an "accident." The picture of the blockaded steamers, the temper of whose captains can be better imagined than described, was taken on Thanksgiving Day.



THE BLOCKADED LAKE FLEET.

A Break in the Silver Ranks.—The news that the gold-standard bill which was passed by the House this week would be supported by a number of Democrats (most of them from New York and the rest from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Massachusetts), and by one Republican from Iowa who has hitherto favored silver, has called out some comments from the Republican and Gold Democratic press. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares that the Congressmen in question "have done a manly, honest, and highly creditable act." Men with political ambitions must make great sacrifices in breaking away from their party, says the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), and "in the circumstances their

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

honesty and bravery are unusually commendable." "Heaven be thanked," exclaims the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), "that such rules of action as govern Richard Croker and his intellectual tatterdemalions do not inspire all Democrats even in this day of the party degeneracy." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) believes that this "will mean the beginning of the end of this nightmare of the money question." The Baltimore *News* (Ind. Dem.) thinks this defection only one indication of a general trend, and says that "the Democratic Party is put in a much worse 'hole' over the currency matter by the energetic action of the Republicans than it could possibly have been put by a policy of shilly-shallying." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), too, thinks that the Democratic Party is disintegrating, and considers it "a great misfortune for the country, since a strong opposition is a necessity to the best working of our governmental system."

Few silver papers comment on the matter. The Washington *Times* (Dem.) says: "The spectacle of this assault upon one of the cardinal points of Democratic doctrine by Representatives in Congress who were elected to it as, and claim to be, Democrats is an unhappy one; but it carries a fresh lesson to the leaders of the organization which they should not ignore. It is evident that, on the basis of the situation as it exists to-day, something besides the money issue will be required if Democratic success anywhere in the East is to be hoped for in 1900."

CHINA AS AN INDUSTRIAL MENACE.

MR. JOHN P. YOUNG, managing editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, who has had close observation of California's Chinese residents for thirty years, thinks that the commercial future to which the plunderers of China are looking forward may not prove so rosy as they anticipate. Indeed, he predicts that China's population of 400,000,000, when awakened and introduced to Western civilization, instead of clamoring for European and American products, will begin to produce these articles themselves, not for their own use, but for us, and at such ruinous prices that the labor market of the world will suffer a terrible blow. To show that he is not alone in this view, he quotes the following paragraph from a recent number of *Bradstreet's*:

"When the vast natural riches of the empire are systematically developed by foreign capital the other side of China's trade extension may become perceptible. It is, for instance, claimed that the iron and coal deposits of China are the greatest in the known world; the supply of labor is undoubtedly a vast one; and it needs but little prophetic acumen to point out that some day China will figure as a great competitor in many lines of industries in the markets of the world."

Many who are expecting great things from China's trade will be surprised at Mr. Young's belief that the Chinaman will never buy Western products. For proof he points to the Chinese who have lived in the United States, surrounded by Western products, for fifty years. He says (in *The Forum*):

"Here, if anywhere, we might suppose, would be found evidence of the possibility of impressing the Chinese with the superiority of Western habits. But there is no more striking feature in the life of the chief city of California than the utter unsusceptibility of the Chinese to their new environment. They do not alter their mode of life in the slightest degree. They wear the same dress, eat the same food, amuse themselves in the same fashion, and exhibit the same parsimony met with in the overpopulated provinces of China, where over five hundred inhabitants are crowded into a square mile of territory.

"The logical inference from this state of affairs is, that the Chinese can not be induced to adopt Western habits. This inference receives ample support when the investigator pushes the inquiry and endeavors to ascertain the views of the Chinese themselves. Thirty years of more or less familiarity with California's Chinese of all degrees, from the merchant to the man who hires himself out as a domestic, has convinced me that they one and all look with contempt upon Western achievements; and even when compelled to employ the conveniences created by the ingenuity of Americans and Europeans, they regard them either as a necessary evil or as something to be made use of in exploiting the people among whom they live. But more significant than anything else is their intense clannishness. The few products of Western origin consumed by the Chinese in San Francisco and in the other cities and towns of the State of California are invariably bought from Chinese. Such a thing as Europeans or Americans manufacturing for Chinese consumption is never thought of; and if the idea ever did occur it would be speedily abandoned, because if the article was one which this curious people really desired they would turn to and make it themselves.

"To ignore facts such as these, and persistently to assume that what fifty years of Western environment has been unable to accomplish in California will be effected in the twinkling of an eye in China by simply making it possible to get at the Chinese, is absurd. There is every reason to believe that the causes which produce the remarkable results noticed in California will operate with much more power in China. If after fifty years of residence in California the Chinese and their descendants in that State adhere to their conventional dress and habits as closely as tho such a course were dictated by religion, why should we suppose that the four hundred millions of their countrymen at home would act differently?"

China is undoubtedly a country of vast resources, admits Mr. Young. Baron Richtofen, the celebrated geologist, estimates that China has a coal-field covering 400,000 square miles waiting for the miner. Other minerals are to be found in plenty. The valley of the Yangtse River is the richest soil on the face of the earth, where three crops are gathered every year from the same land. The Chinese are thrifty farmers, too. Professor Garrett has found that in the United States the densest population that can be supported by agriculture is forty-five persons to the square mile. China is an agricultural country, yet the most thinly settled of its eighteen provinces supports sixty-five to the square mile. Lest this estimate should seem large, Mr. Young cites Szechuan, with 406 to the square mile, Hupeh with 473, Anhwei with 425, Shantung with 557, and Fuhkien with 574. China's greatest product and resource, therefore, Mr. Young argues, is labor. That is what we will have to reckon with when we have succeeded in opening the country to our exploitation. And it will not be unskilful labor, either. Says Mr. Young:

"The availability of Chinese labor for manufacturing purposes will not be seriously questioned by any one who has seen the success achieved by this people in such industries as that of shoemaking by machinery, the fashioning of men's and women's garments of all kinds—in fact, in every industry which a jealous community like that of San Francisco has permitted them openly to pursue. It would be absurd to assume that what has been accomplished in an American city by the Chinese can not be imitated by them in China. Herein lies the menace to the West. It is the knowledge of Chinese adaptability that makes it questionable whether the introduction of Western habits into the empire will not result in a setback to our civilization. It may be possible for the extremists, who accept without cavil the doctrine that overproduction is impossible, to view with equanimity the opening of coal measures whose area has been estimated by Baron Richtofen, the celebrated geologist, at 400,000 square miles, and the development of stores of iron, rivaling in abundance and richness those of the United States; but the practical man, who merely takes account of the periodic depressions which result from the glut of goods in the markets of the world, may think differently. The workers of Europe and the United States may not take kindly to the prospect of China's vast stores of mineral wealth being converted by Chinese into finished articles for consumption in the Western world. . . . . .

"On the whole, in spite of the weight of contrary opinion, it may be safely predicted that the opening of China to the trade of the world will not be followed by the results which are so confidently expected by people who have surplus products that they are anxious to dispose of at a profit. Instead, the effect of the opening and awakening will probably be to bring disaster upon Western industrialism, unless a barrier can be interposed to the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

competition of a race whose most striking characteristic is the entire absence of those desires and aspirations which Americans and Europeans strive to gratify. This notable peculiarity, at this stage of the world's development, may give the Chinese an overwhelming advantage in the struggle for existence, and compel the Western working classes to abandon their ideals."

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD FOR GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

NOTHING but commendation is heard for the President's choice of Gen. Leonard Wood to succeed Gen. John R. Brooke as military governor of Cuba. Even the bitterest opposition papers admit that the President has done well this time. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says that "to this appointment everybody who has any knowledge of the condition of affairs in the island must give a hearty assent," and the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) says that in promoting General Wood the President "has made at least one appointment that the entire American people will approve." The Republican press are no less enthusiastic. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) rejoices that "the croakers who are sure that 'our new obligations' is only a term to cloak a Republican riot in colonial spoils will find little comfort in the appointment," and the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that if the report be true that some of the army officers have taken General Wood's rapid advancement as an affront, so much the worse for them. The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) says that "instead of complaining of General Wood's rapid advancement, other officers ought to congratulate themselves that merit can sometimes get ahead, and try to take advantage of their opportunities themselves."

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

When an Associated Press reporter gave General Wood an opportunity a few days ago to talk to the newspaper readers all over the country about his plans for Cuba, he simply said: "My policy in Cuba will be to give the people of Cuba just as good a government for their own welfare as I can." The cabled comments of the Havana press fail to show much disposition either to commend or to censure the appointment, but a despatch to the New York *Sun* from Santiago says that the Cubans there "are free in their expressions of enthusiastic approval." General Wood's success in overcoming disease and disorder in the province of Santiago, and his able and efficient measures of reconstruction are already well known, but his new appointment gives them a fresh interest, and nearly every newspaper takes occasion to review them again. Almost like a parting testimonial to General Wood's heart-winning administration of his province comes the news that the mayor of Tunis, in the district of Holguin, "who was formerly a rabid Cuban politician," has voluntarily disclosed the location of three effective field-guns, ten thousand rifles, and a large amount of ammunition, which he has surrendered to the Americans. The mayor said that he had "become convinced that the possession of these arms by the Cubans was a source of danger." If General Wood can now get the rest of the "rabid Cuban politicians" into the same frame of mind, it is remarked, there need be no more fears about the island's future. A typical example of the current comments on the new military governor is the following one from the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.):

"Taken altogether, it is likely that Major-General Leonard Wood will prove to be the most enduring figure of the Spanish-American war.

"Two years ago Leonard Wood was an unpretentious army surgeon, unknown to the public and without apparent special ability. Thus he might have passed through life, had he not taken advantage of a declaration of war to undertake the organization of a 'Wild Bill' attachment to the volunteer army, of which he was to be colonel, with Theodore Roosevelt as his lieutenant. The novelty of the aggregation attracted attention, and the bravery of the men under fire aroused the enthusiasm of the people. The result was glory for the Rough Riders, a brigadier generalship for the colonel and a governorship for the lieutenant-colonel.

"But the true value of Wood was yet to be tested. The conquest of new territory imposed civil duties upon military officers. While other officers blundered along in applying military methods to civil affairs, the success of General Wood as a harmonizer of antagonistic elements became marked. Altho an American born and bred, he evinced a thorough intuition of Cuban character. Questions of police, of sanitation, of finance, of municipal government, and of political economy generally found the instant solution which could only be expected from an expert. The Cubans were enthusiastic in having found a friend in the army of invaders; the Americans were gratified to find in one of their number a man who was equal to any emergency.

"The man who, under such circumstances, could secure success is no ordinary figure. Dewey had a superior naval force at Manila; Shafter had a strong army at San Juan; Schley was matched in an even game by Cervera; but Wood had insidious enemies which even accomplished statesmen have not been able to cope with. Seven hundred years of English rule in Ireland finds the people of that country as adverse and bitter as ever, and so on reference might be made to other nations. But Wood is the choice of the Cuban people themselves. He has studied their wants and understands them, and he is the man of all men who should have control of the island during its constitutional convention period."

DISQUIET AMONG THE TRUSTS.

IT was widely noticed that the "slump" in the stock market last week affected the "industrials," or trust stocks, much more than the others, and the economic writers of the press have made many conjectures to account for it. The trust stocks were "temporarily and slightly unsettled," says *Bradstreet's*, by the Supreme Court decision (considered in these columns last week); but found "more tangible reason for alarm in the portion of the President's message which related to trusts and combinations of a monopolistic nature." Whatever the cause, it is nowhere denied that "the state of the trust securities," as the Springfield *Republican* says, "is not what it was"; and "the market for new securities of this sort," it believes, "has been terribly damaged." The following quotations show the highest bids of the year for some of the chief trust stocks, as compared with the lowest prices they brought on December 11. It will be noticed that the average price is only about 69, compared with 122 for the year's highest—a shrinkage of nearly one half:

	Highest of year.	Lowest December 11.
American Steel and Wire	72	37
American Sugar	182	132
American Tinplate	52¼	20
American Tobacco	229½	97
Brooklyn Transit	137	76¾
Federal Steel	75	53½
International Paper	68½	17
Metropolitan Street Railway	269	174
National Steel	63	37
New York Air Brake	230	141
Republic Steel	33	18
Tennessee Coal and Iron	126	83
United States Leather	47⅞	11½

In the mean time the tobacco trust, according to newspaper report, has evolved a plan for evading the President, Congress, and the state legislatures. The federal Government can prevent a trust from shipping goods from one State to another, under that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

section of the federal Constitution giving to Congress control over interstate commerce; and any state legislature can prevent a trust from doing business within the state borders. The scheme

A LICK FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE.

THE TRUSTS: "Why, Bill, I wouldn't a-thought you'd a-done it."
—*The Atlanta Journal.*

of the tobacco trust to evade this power of the federal Government is thus described by the Indianapolis *Sentinel:*

"Owing to the Addystone Pipe Company decision or to anticipations of anti-trust legislation, or some other cause, the trust has decided to retire from interstate commerce. It has accordingly arranged its discount schedule on a basis of sales that can not possibly be made, and thereby has cut off jobbers from the discounts that they have heretofore enjoyed if they purchased direct, as they have been doing. But it has no intent of taking away the discount and no intent of driving away its customers. It arranges that they may obtain their tobacco at the customary rates through an agent resident in New York. It generously names an agent who will attend to the customer's business in a satisfactory way. He is not an agent of the trust. Of course not. He is merely a good man to become agent for the customer and look after his transactions with the trust. Incidentally, he lives in the same State as the trust, and the trust can sell him all the goods it desires without engaging in interstate commerce. When sold to him as agent the goods are out of the control of the trust. It has nothing to do with them. They belong to the firms represented by the agent and he merely ships them their own goods. The object of this move is plain to anybody, and it demonstrates the necessity of a carefully drawn federal anti-trust law if any progress is to be made toward the suppression of trusts. An arrangement of this kind shuts any State off from the possibility of protecting itself by a state anti-trust law. The whole apparent business of the trust will be centralized in one State, and it is already evident that some of the other Eastern States are ready to follow the example of New Jersey and furnish homes for these organizations where they may engage in their business of systematically pillaging the public."

Whether the trepidation among the trusts is warranted must be proved by the progress of events. Several anti-trust bills have been introduced in Congress, but serious doubts have been expressed whether any of them, if made law, will prove effectual.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE British will remember that General Sherman informed them what war was several years ago.—*The Chicago Record.*

SOON Aguinaldo will have to come within the American lines in order to consult with any of his chiefs.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

EVERY cloud has a silver lining. Every time a Senator or Representative dies Congress adjourns for a day.—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

A COMMISSION is to be appointed to pass upon the Spanish war claims. It is understood that the Democratic Party has a large bill to present for damages.—*The St. Louis Republic.*

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY calls attention to the fact that Washington has been dead 100 years. Looking at some of our modern rulers, it appears to be fully that long.—*The Chicago Record.*

WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.—If Mr. Roberts has become to some extent a national figure he can truthfully say that whatever of prominence he has attained he owes to his wives.—*The Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

POOR General Buller! Even if he escapes the sharpshooter's aim and whips the Boers, who knows but that he will be presented with a house on his return to England?—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"OUR wars," said the South American, "have one distinct advantage over the wars that are waged in other parts of the globe." "What is that?" he was asked. "When you go to war," he replied, "you make it necessary for some other country to be at war. We don't."—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

A SCENE OVER AT THE ROBERTSES.

THE MRS. ROBERTS (in Chorus): "There, I told you so. If you hadn't married those other two you would have been a full-fledged Congressman by this time.—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

UNCLE SAM'S OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

The Verdict's prophecy of the result of an Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

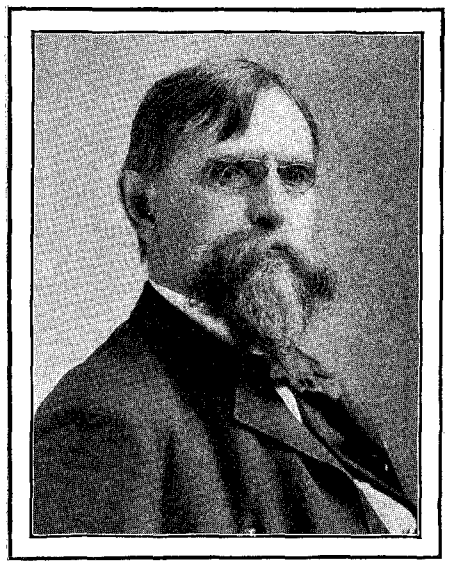
CURRENT CARTOONS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

"BEN HUR" ON THE STAGE.

ALL who have seen General Lew Wallace's new play agree that stagecraft has done its utmost to create a splendid dramatic spectacle. Mr. Clement Scott, the English dramatic critic, thinks, indeed, that it combines considerable merit as a drama with its fine stage effect. He gives the following outline of its shifting scenes of splendor and Oriental pageantry (in the New York *Herald*, November 30):



GEN. LEW WALLACE.

"Every detail was so successfully worked out that the spectators saw the scenes in an Eastern story of love and hate follow each other as naturally as tho they beheld the son of the house of Hur living his life before their eyes. The world of canvas and paint and of the cunning artificers, of acting and of reality, was rolled away as tho it were a scroll.

"From the meeting of the wise men under a starlit sky to the dusty arena, with plunging steeds, and then to the groupings of the multitude on the Mount of Olives, those who saw and heard last night at the Broadway lived in a world ruled by the legionaries of Rome. Why speak of play-houses, of illusions, and of stagecraft, when they all seemed so real, so sentient with life?

"'Ben Hur' realized all the expectations of those who planned for its success. Descriptions which the author gave were followed with absolute fidelity. Archeology was called to the aid of the scene-painter and research was the handmaiden of stagecraft. Every costume was true to the period which it represented. The scenes held the interest unflaggingly from the beginning to the end, whether the characters lived in somber vale or beneath a dazzling, sunlit sky. The dark interior of the Roman galley, the slaves chained to the banks, the din of battle overhead, and then the wild rush of the sea, caught the senses and held them enthralled. Then the wild gray waste of ocean, where, clinging to wreckage, the Roman tribune swears to confer honor and riches upon the young prince of Israel, impressed the beholder with the desolation of those who have met disaster on the face of the deep. And when the Roman trireme came over that waste of sea, the beholder felt the blood tingle with the hope which came to the wave-tossed ones clinging to the raft for their lives.

"And the grove of Daphne. It is difficult to describe its classic temples, its maze of trees and carpet of green, and the blue sky above it. Here was a land of warmth and sunshine, a land peopled by those who knew no season but the summer-time, and sang no songs but those of Arcady. The Oriental splendor of the tent in the garden of palms and the soft witchery of that moonlight scene upon the lake transported one in imagination to the realm of long ago.

"The chariot race was more than realistic. It was real. The spectators were seemingly a part of the throng which sat in the great amphitheater at Antioch. The high-spirited horses raced as truly as did ever horses in the dust of the hippodrome. The straining necks, the swiftly moving legs, the foam-flecked breasts were no illusions of the sense. The rocking chariots, the wind-blown garments of the charioteers, the rumbling of the wheels, the clouds of dust caused those who witnessed that race to lean forward and almost to cry out with the multitude. The breaking of an axle, the loss of a wheel, the fall and ruin of Messala, amazed and enthralled. Then when *Ben Hur*, driver, had won, and the populace lifted up a tumultuous cry, those who were in the theater seats joined in the cheers.

"And scenic art surpassed itself when the Vale of Hinnom faded away, and the Mount of Olives appeared to the sight, fair and filled with sunshine. Skill and stagecraft had done their part, and they had achieved a merited success. . . . . .

"Such stage management is a credit to any country. In America you know how to rehearse a play and never allow it to be produced until it is ready. At home many of our first performances are indifferent dress rehearsals.

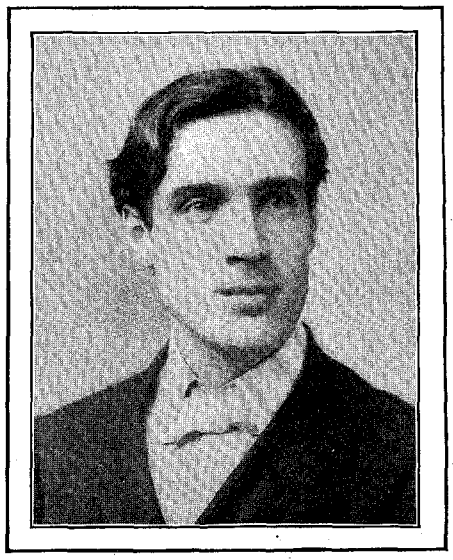
"You will want to hear something of the acting. On the whole, it was disappointing. The old school and the young, or new school, came, of course, into conflict. The old school, accordingly, and in the majority of instances, overacted; the young school as conscientiously underacted. What the modern and natural actor does not understand is that there are certain plays that require a new style and method."

The Commercial Advertiser, after speaking of the success of the play as a spectacle, says of the leading actor:

"The principal burden, of course, fell on Edward Morgan, for *Ben Hur* is on the stage most of the time, and is the center of what really dramatic interest exists. Mr. Morgan, who, in the general opinion, and in ours, is, on the whole, the best male actor of his years in America, showed that in some important directions he is improving rapidly, and, altho he has some clear faults still, and misses some opportunities, he gave the essentials of his character very attractively. The dominating traits of young *Hur*—eager, good, sad, stedfast, warlike, spiritual—stood out in Mr. Morgan's face and bearing always, sometimes exquisitely. Perhaps the best feature of his performance was the weary and gentle goodness that crossed his face from the beginning of the second act to the end of the play. This did much to retain in the drama the spiritual meaning of the novel."

The New York *Times* says:

"One word as to the treatment of the religious side of this story. Deft and careful as it is, it will undoubtedly shock many persons. The scene on the Mount of Olives might at least have been spared. But reverence for sacred things is much rarer than it used to be. There is, of course, no attempt made to actually portray the Redeemer.



MR. E. J. MORGAN,
Who takes the title-rôle in "Ben Hur."

"Dramatically the piece rises above the level of ordinary melodrama in only two or three scenes, including the last, or the next to the last, for no words are spoken in the concluding tableau, in which the choristers sing the 'Nunc Dimittis.' . . . . .

"The best of all the acting is done by Mary Shaw as *Amrah*. She is eloquent and forcible, and makes every word of her share of the text tell."

Mr. William Winter (in the New York *Tribune*) after comparing the play and the novel, and remarking that the weird mysterious atmosphere of the story can not be successfully reproduced on the stage, says:

"Mr. William Young has made a spectacle play, neither better nor worse than various old semi-religious dramas—such as 'The Christian Martyrs'—that flourished in the pious and thrifty days of Barnum's Museum. In a dramatic sense it is not comparable for even a moment with either 'Sardanapalus' or 'The Last Days of Pompeii.' On the other hand, it excels in scenery. The pic-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tures quite overwhelm the action, and their dazzling opulence will amply suffice to hold the public favor. The chariot race alone would suffice to win the multitude. This was managed by the use of two cars, each drawn by three horses, each team being driven on a treadmill, and the two parallel treadmills with their spirited steeds in action being backed by a vast panorama of a crowded coliseum, stretched over three sides of the stage and moved with the swiftness of light. The cheers for this splendid stage effect were long and loud, and General Wallace, who was called before the curtain, briefly expressed his pleased acceptance of the public tribute.

"There is not a single essentially dramatic situation in the piece, but several of its incidents are momentarily effective. An ocean of talk could be cut out of it, to great advantage. The story is that of the broken friendship between *Ben Hur* and *Messala*, the escape of *Ben Hur* from the galleys, the rivalry of *Messala* and *Ben Hur* for the favor of the wanton Egyptian, the contest between these rivals in the arena, and *Ben Hur's* ultimate recovery of his home and his relatives, with his implied conversion from Judaism to Christianity. It is a languid story and it has been languidly told. No attempt is made to develop character, and as no exacting situations are provided there is no special draft upon dramatic resource in the actors. Mr. E. J. Morgan, as *Ben Hur*, bore the burden of the piece, and bore it well."

There is a tone of raillery in *The Evening Post's* description of the play, but it admits, with Mr. Winter, that its popular success can not be doubted.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR POETRY.

CHRISTMAS and the approaching end of the century have called out some verses of merit in the American magazines. The following (in *The Coming Age*, December) is by Coletta Ryan:

GREAT GOD IS NEAR.

God is trying to speak with me and I am trying to hear;
But the angry roar of an angry sea
Has told my soul that it is not free;
And my strange, imperfect ear
Has only caught, on the breast of day,
The strain of a song that is far away,—
So I sit and listen and humbly pray,
For God is near.

. . . . . .

God is trying to speak with me and I am trying to hear.
Away with the gold that is won by death
Of mind and body. (O Nazareth!
O living, breathing tear!)
Away, away with the realist's hand,
Away with the tyrants that slave the land,
For the heart must sing and the stars command.
(Great God is near.)
And sooth and comfort the voice of pain,
Man's Eden must return again,
And the Christ that suffered must live and reign.
(Great God is near.)
And hush and silence the battle's din,—
And lift forever the mists of sin
That veil the wealth of the God within.
(Great God is near.)
And strive, O strive to be brave and true;
The world is dying of me and you
And the deeds undone that we both might do!
(Great God is near.)

The Critic (December) prints a poem by Miss Edith M. Thomas from which we quote three stanzas:

THE CENTURY TO THE CENTURIES.

Yonder the last of thrice ten thousand days,
Through drift of soft ethereal flame wide blown,
On phœnix plumes descends the evening haze.
And, as from embers and from ashes strown,
Rose on keen wing the Arabian wonder lone,
And shaped swift flight to Heliopolis,
And there did sleep an age-long sleep unknown;
So thou, far in the under-world's abyss,
Shalt slumber unrecalled by prayer or vow from this

O lapsing Year—of years Imperial Year!
Pass in extreme of glory to that bourne.
We who now mourn thee never mourned thy peer,
Nor one of thy great race again we mourn:
Yet—mortals of brief stay!—we have outworn
A Century's date, and *vale*, *vale*, sigh;
While murmurs of like greeting, half forlorn,
Faintly, and faintlier from the gulf reply—
The gulf where thou art fled, with thy dark peers to lie

. . . . . .

O thou our Century, with yet radiant front,
Candid and fearless their tribunal greet:
To question and to answer, was thy wont,
While on this earth thou held'st a regal seat;
For thou hast seen retreat, and still retreat,
Those outposts men had deemed were fixed for aye,-
Hast seen that none might bind the flying feet
Which bear world-messengers upon their way—
That arrows aimed at Truth, do but return to slay!

KIPLING AND THE VOICE OF "THE HOOLIGAN."

LITERATURE and civilization, like the tides, says Mr. Robert Buchanan, appear to advance with periodical and partial retrogressions. Every now and then the momentum toward a higher life and a higher spiritual ideal seems to be suspended, and a great "back-wave" toward absolute barbarism seems to sweep us centuries into the past. Mr. Buchanan writes in *The Contemporary Review* (December) and says further:

MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN.

"Such a back-wave, it appears to me, has been at work during the last few decades, and the accompanying phenomena, in public life, in religion, in literature, have been extraordinary enough to fill even a fairly philosophical mind with something like despair. Closer contemplation and profounder meditation, however, may prove that in all possibility the retrogression is less real than superficial, that the advance forward of our civilization has only been hampered, not absolutely and finally hindered, and that in due time we may become stronger and wiser through the very lessons hardly learned during the painful period of delay.

"It would be quite beyond the scope of the present article to point out in detail the divers ways in which modern society, in England particularly, has drifted little by little, and day by day, away from those humanitarian traditions which appeared to open up to men, in the time of my own boyhood, the prospect of a new heaven and a new earth. At that time, the influence of the great leaders of modern thought was still felt, both in politics and in literature. The gospel of humanity, as expressed in the language of poets like Wordsworth and Shelley, and in the deeds of men like Wilberforce and Mazzini, had purified the very air men breathed; and down lower, in the humbler spheres of duty and human endeavor, humanists like Dickens were translating the results of religious aspiration into such simple and happy speech as even the lowliest of students could understand. It was a time of immense activity in all departments, but its chief characteristic perhaps was the almost universal dominance, among educated men, of the sentiment of *philanthropy*, of belief in the inherent perfectibility of human nature, as well as of faith in ideals which bore at least the semblance of a celestial origin."

But sentiment has at length quite gone out of fashion, says Mr. Buchanan:

"Thus, while a few despairing thinkers and dreamers have been trying vainly to substitute a new ethos for the old religious sanc-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tions, the world at large, repudiating the enthusiasm of humanity altogether and exchanging it for the worship of physical force and commercial success in any and every form, has turned rapturously toward activities which need no sanction whatever, or which, at any rate, can be easily sanctified by the wanton will of the majority. Men no longer, in the great civic centers at least, ask themselves whether a particular course of conduct is right or wrong, but whether it is expedient, profitable, and certain of clamorous approval. Thanks to the newspaper press—that 'mighty engine,' as Mr. Morley calls it, for 'keeping the public intelligence on a low level'—they are fed from day to day with hasty news and gossip, and with bogus views of affairs, concocted in the interests of the wealthy classes. Ephemeral and empirical books of all sorts take the place of serious literature; so that while a great work like Mr. Spencer's 'Justice' falls still-born from the press, a sophistical defense of the *status quo* like Mr. Balfour's 'Foundations of Belief' is read by thousands. The aristocracy, impoverished by its own idleness and luxury, rushes wildly to join the middle-class in speculations which necessitate new conquests of territory and constant acts of aggression. The mob, promised a merry time by the governing classes, just as the old Roman mob was deluded by bread and pageants—*panem et circenses*—dances merrily to patriotic war-tunes, while that modern monstrosity and anachronism, the conservative workingman, exchanges his birthright of freedom and free thought for a pat on the head from any little rump-fed lord that steps his way and spouts the platitudes of Cockney patriotism. The Established Church, deprived of the conscience which accompanied honest beliefs, supports nearly every infamy of the moment in the name of the Christianity which it has long ago shifted quietly overboard. There is an universal scramble for plunder, for excitement, for amusement, for speculation, and above it all the flag of a Hooligan imperialism is raised, with the proclamation that it is the sole mission of Anglo-Saxon England, forgetful of the task of keeping its own drains in order, to expand and extend its boundaries indefinitely, and, again in the name of the Christianity it has practically abandoned, to conquer and inherit the earth."

Mr. Buchanan's sad view of British politics, society, and literature is reflected in the following words:

"Now that Mr. Gladstone has departed, we possess no politician, with the single exception of Mr. Morley (whose sanity and honesty are unquestionable, tho he lacks, unfortunately, the demonic influence), who demands for the discussion of public affairs any conscientious and unselfish sanction whatever; we possess instead a thousand pertinacious counselors, cynics lie Lord Salisbury or trimmers like Lord Rosebery, for whom no one in his heart of hearts feels the slightest respect. Our fashionable society is admittedly so rotten, root and branch, that not even the Queen's commanding influence can impart to it the faintest suggestion of purity or even decency. As for our popular literature, it has been in many of its manifestations long past praying for; it has run to seed in fiction of the baser sort, seldom or never with all its cleverness touching the quick of human conscience; but its most extraordinary feature at this moment is the exaltation to a position of almost unexampled popularity of a writer who in his single person adumbrates, I think, all that is most deplorable, all that is most retrograde and savage, in the restless and uninstructed Hooliganism of the time."

This high priest of this cult of "'Hooliganism" is Rudyard Kipling, poet-laureate of the Anglo-Saxon empire. Kipling's faith in himself as a poet is a delusion, says Mr. Buchanan; but his faith in the public is no delusion. The Hooligans who form the scum and the undercurrent of modern society in every country hail him as their prophet. After painfully dissecting Kipling's ballads and other poems in the hope of finding some high and noble sentiment in them to account for their extraordinary popularity, and not finding it, Mr. Buchanan concludes that Kipling justly reflects the Hooligan taste of an age fed on ephemeral journalism, vulgarity, and flippancy. As for Kipling's latest book, "Stalky & Co.," Mr. Buchanan's vocabulary fails him in his attempt to find words strong enough to depict his detestation of the story, its characters, diction, and teachings. It is the epic of the young Hooligan, sung by the Hooligan prophet to an admiring Hooligan public:

"As I have already said, however, the book can not be represented by extracts. The vulgarity, the brutality, the savagery, reeks on every page. It may be noted as a minor peculiarity that everything, according to our young Hooligans, is 'beastly,' or 'giddy,' or 'blooming'; adjectives of this sort cropping up everywhere in their conversation, as in that of the savages of the London slums. And the moral of the book, for, of course, like all such banalities, it professes to have a moral, is that out of materials like these is fashioned the humanity which is to ennoble and preserve our Anglo-Saxon empire! 'India's full of Stalkies,' says the Beetle, 'Cheltenham and Haileybury and Marlborough chaps—that we don't know anything about, and *the surprises will begin when there is really a big row on!*'" . . . . .

"It is no purpose of mine, in the present paper, to touch on political questions, except so far as they illustrate the movements of that back-wave toward barbarism on which, as I have suggested, we are now struggling. I write neither as a Banjo-imperialist nor as a Little Englander, but simply as a citizen of a great nation, who loves his country and would gladly see it honored and respected wherever the English tongue is spoken. It will scarcely be denied, indeed it is frankly admitted by all parties, that the Hooligan spirit of patriotism, the fierce and quasi-savage militant spirit as expressed in many London newspapers and in such literature as the writings of Mr. Kipling, has measurably lowered the affection and respect once felt for us among European nations. Nor will any honest thinker combat the assertion that we have exhibited lately, in our dealings with other nationalities, a greed of gain, a vainglory, a cruelty, and a boastful indifference to the rights of others, of which in days when the old philanthropic spirit was abroad we should simply have been incapable. But it is not here, in the region of politics and militarism, that I wish to linger. My chief object in writing this paper has been to express my sorrow that Hooliganism, not satisfied with invading our newspapers, should already threaten to corrupt the pure springs of our literature. These noisy strains and coarse importations from the music-hall should not be heard where the fountains of intellectual light and beauty once played, where Chaucer and Shakespeare once drank inspiration, and where Wordsworth, Hood, and Shelley found messages for the yearning hearts of men. Anywhere but there; anywhere but in the speech of those who loved and blest their fellows. And let it be remembered that those fountains are not yet dry. Poets and dreamers are living yet, to resent the pollution. Only a little while ago the one living novelist who inherits the great human tradition tore out his very heart, figuratively speaking, in revolt against the spirit of savagery and cruelty which is abroad; tho when Thomas Hardy wrote 'Jude the Obscure,' touching therein the very quick of divine pity, only a coarse laugh from the professional critics greeted his protest. Elsewhere, too, there are voices, not to be silenced by the clamor of the crowd; as near as our own shores, where Herbert Spencer is still dwelling, as far away as South Africa, where Olive Schreiner has sought and found human love in the dominion of dreams; and there are others, shrinking away in shame from the brazen idols of the mart, and praying that this great empire may yet be warned and saved."

THE "HAPPY ENDING" IN NOVELS.

IT is said that Charles Darwin, who in early life took a keen delight in the depths, the subtleties, and the tempestuous climaxes of Shakespeare's tragedies, confessed that with advancing years nothing in fiction but the novel with a happy ending pleased him. It is probable that there are many others like him in this respect, altho not everybody is so frank to admit it. A writer in *Literature* (November 10) points out that while a large class of readers do not object to having their emotions thrilled, or stirred, or at the least tickled, they do desire and expect to be "quieted down" again before the story ends, so that they may sink to their comfortable slumbers with an easeful assurance that since they are so comfortable the world is not such a hard place after all. The writer says:

"There is no use in getting angry about the matter; a fully developed artistic intelligence ought to take pleasure in tragedy as well as in comedy, and we feel instinctively that the tragic

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pleasure ranks the higher of the two; but tragedy will never be so popular as comedy, and never has been. Literary people, and more particularly literary women, are often inclined to take literature too seriously; they resent the notion that books should be regarded merely as a means of amusement, and they would have us approach ambitious works of art in a solemn and almost a sacramental frame of mind. Yet for many of us, and those not the least devoted to literature, the greatest service books can do is to soothe rather than to elevate, to help us to forget rather than prompt us to remember. We do not always want our nerves strung to tragic issues; what we ask, and what we find, is some harmless and happy nepenthe. And for a long time novelists instinctively recognized this demand, and established a convention in consequence—'Clarissa Harlowe' is a superb exception, 'The Bride of Lammermoor' another; but one may fairly say that up till Thackeray's time the novel was the history of a courtship ending with marriage. Human nature—or the laws of art—required that a story should have an end, and that the end should accord with the beginning; if the conclusion were to be a sad one some hint of the final shadow must cloud the book from the first. On the other hand, if all were to go well in the last chapter the novelist might indulge himself in the blackest gloom at the outset—a device familiar to Dickens—on condition that there was always discernible some promise of the coming brightness. The story with a sad ending—the 'Clarissa' type—was quite as well recognized a form as the other, but it was less agreeable and, therefore, less popular. And so Fielding, Scott, and Dickens worked with a tacit understanding that somehow the happy couple were to come together in the last chapter. There might be tragedy in the incidents, but not in the end, and the atmosphere was always pervaded by a sense of the sun either breaking or about to break through clouds."

To end the story happily, with marriage, is, we are assured, just as artistic as to end it unhappily, with death. Marriage is not logically as conclusive as death; but in the consideration of all imitative art we must, to a certain extent, suspend our sense of logic. Moreover, we resent tragedy unless we see it to be inevitable, not dragged in for effect; and in the hands of a bungler it becomes "quite intolerable."

SHAKESPEARE AND MOLIÉRE.

SHAKESPEARE and Molière are the two names in literature that are bounded by neither race nor age. They belong, according to Jules Claretie, to all-world experience. M. Claretie recently delivered in London a long and brilliant lecture on the great English dramatist and the great French comedist. We summarize here the main points of the lecture:

In order that Shakespeare should be understood and admired according to his deserts—that is to say, infinitely, unrestrictedly, as the universe itself may be admired—it is essential that he be studied in his own tongue. Frankly speaking, to render Shakespeare adequately, the French language is lacking in mystery. Music alone can convey to us the especial charm, the poetry, and the terror, of Shakespeare. Victor Hugo, who cared nothing for music (many a poet is no less indifferent than he to the divine art) held that a Rossini could doubtless effectively set to music a witty and brilliant play like "The Barber of Seville," but that the musical composer face to face with a psychological drama such as "Hamlet" can not but recoil, acknowledging his impotence. "I can not," said Hugo, "conceive *Hamlet* figuring as Amleto. Amleto would be perfectly ridiculous."

Not so ridiculous; for I say again, music, the divine and universal language which gives speech to the soul, has furnished the best interpretation of your incomparable Shakespeare's poetic predominance.

M. Paul Staffer, in his excellent work dealing with Molière and Shakespeare, tells us that about the commencement of the present century, John Kemble, the actor, your illustrious fellow countryman, came to Paris. His comrades of the Comédie Française entertained him at a banquet. The conversation at table turned upon the tragic poets of both nations. With lively eloquence, Kemble pointed out that Shakespeare was manifestly superior to Corneille and Racine. Under the influence of politeness, maybe of conviction, the French comedians were gradually giving way to him, when Michot the actor suddenly exclaimed, "So be it; we are agreed; but what do you say to Molière?" Smiling, Kemble replied: "Molière? That is another question. Molière was not a Frenchman." Those present protested vehemently "No," continued Kemble, "Molière was a man. One day it pleased the Almighty to permit mankind to taste, in all their perfection and plenitude, the joys of which comedy is the source. Forthwith he created Molière. 'Go, depict men, your brothers, and amuse them; if you can, make them better than they now are.' Then he cast Molière earthward. On what part of our globe's surface would he fall, to the north or to the south, on this or that side of the channel? Chance allotted him to France; but he belongs as much to us as to yourselves. No people or age can claim him as its own; he belongs to all time and to every nation."

You may be acquainted with this just and humorous judgment pronounced by Kemble; but you are probably unaware that our celebrated historian Michelet cherished a theory of his own in relation to Shakespeare. Did he record it on any page of his published works? I doubt it. But one day he told me—and I quote this opinion of a gifted writer as a paradox—that Shakespeare, on his mother's side, was Welsh, that is to say, partly French; and that as all children, especially of the male sex, take after their mother, the Welsh woman's son inherited from her the French temperament and genius. I well remember the vexation of Victor Hugo when our friend Castelar, proud to recognize the Spanish inspiration in "Hernani" and "Ruy Blas," said to him: "Dear master, you are a Castilian genius." Hugo replied: "I do not know that I am a genius; but I do know that I am a Frenchman." In the land of shadows, Shakespeare may have replied to Michelet: "I am an Englishman—deeply and essentially an Englishman."

Frenchmen have been accused of an incapacity to reach a perfect understanding of Shakespeare. Do you remember that exquisite page, winged and tuneful like a singing-bird, which Heinrich Heine, the German Parisian, wrote one day, apropos of the comedies of your inimitable poet? He reproached us Frenchmen for not comprehending "with our small ratiocinating heads," the delicious poetry of those fairy tales which impart a special charm to Shakespeare's works—the language which sounds like a fluttering of wings, the idiom which he says can only be learned by dreamers. In that rare page, which characterizes two races as well as their two most eminent representative men in relation to whom I am addressing you to-night, Heinrich Heine says, "Frenchmen understand the sun, but are incapable of understanding the moon."

The saying is not absolutely correct, but it is altogether beautiful. As a matter of fact, the moon seems to enwrap and bathe in its floods of light Shakespeare's most fanciful works, to which it imparts I know not what new charm, and which we may call by the name of "mystery." Mystery is one of the greatest poets with whom I am acquainted; it is he who with his silent and shadowy hands opens to us the gates of the infinite.

But it is not fair to assert that Frenchmen have no understanding of Shakespeare's delicious fancies. The other day I recognized the seductive grace of the personages who figure in Shakespeare's comedies while listening to the Alexandrines of Corneille's "Menteur," the rimes of which pick up the verses much as a chiseled sword-hilt raises the folds of a velvet cloak. And in our eighteenth century, has not Marivaux, the author of so many miniature *chefs d'œuvre* of sentiment and grace, shed upon the satin coats of his marquises and the white caps of his soubrettes some reflection of the poetic Shakespearian moonlight which so delighted Heinrich Heine? Paul de St. Victor justly remarked that the doors of Marivaux's boudoir opened upon Shakespeare's forest. And Musset—our Musset, the Musset of "*on ne badine pas avec l'amour*," of "Les Caprices de Marianne," and of "Carmosine"—has he not dreamed under Shakespeare's moon, the moon that his Lorenzaccio execrated, reviling it as "a livid face"? If the French love brightness, light, and the sun—as Heine says—are not their nineteenth-century poets votaries of Chimæra and of the moon? Have not Theophile Gautier and Theodore de Bauville, for instance—the former in "Le Baiser," the latter in "Pierrot Posthume"—asked "L'ami Pierrot au clair de la lune," to lend them a pen to write delicious verses? This love of fantasy incar-

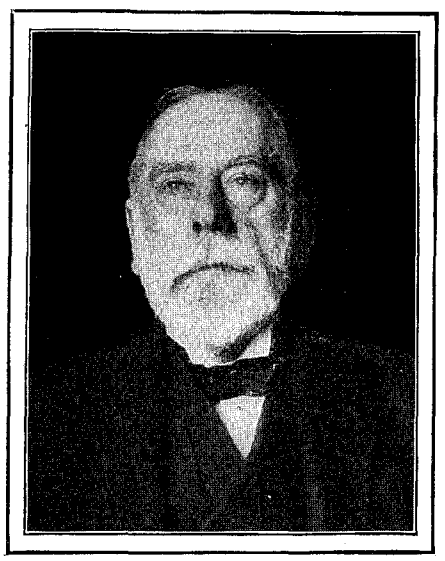
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nate in the Pierrot of pantomime is Shakespeare's own humor equipped in French guise.

M. Claretie, after telling how Shakespeare's plays were introduced to the French stage, tells how Berlioz, the great musician who composed "Le Damnation de Faust," was inspired by Shakespeare. He tells us that Berlioz, however, felt assured that Shakespeare's drama only, not his humor, could be acclimatized in French, for he wrote: "It is more difficult for a Frenchman to gage the depths of Shakespeare's style, than for an Englishman to appreciate the delicacy and originality of Molière or La Fontaine."

AN APOSTLE OF HIGHER JOURNALISM.

ONE of the most notable events in American journalism since the death of Charles A. Dana is the retirement of Mr. E. L. Godkin from the editorship of the New York *Evening Post* and *The Nation*. Mr. Godkin, who was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1831, and was graduated at Queen's College, Belfast, in 1851, received his first journalistic experience as correspondent of the London *Daily News* in the Crimean war. Later he represented that newspaper in the United States, and studied and practised law in New York until the close of the Civil War, when he founded *The Nation* as an exponent of higher political ideals. In 1882, *The Nation* became merged in the New York *Evening Post* as its weekly edition, and since that date Mr. Godkin has been editor of both papers, succeeding William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, and John Bigelow, who were successively editors of *The Evening Post*. Mr. Godkin's retirement is said to be due to ill health which he contracted while in London last summer. By the terms of his contract, he would in any event have retired on the first of January. Mr. Godkin has probably aroused, in turn, as much animosity and as much intellectual admiration as any man in American journalism, and the estimates of his undoubted influence upon the press of this country are various and divergent. *The Critic* (December) says of him:



MR. E. L. GODKIN.

"During the period of reconstruction after the Civil War, and in the long-continued struggles for tariff reform, the purification of the ballot, the elevation of the civil service, the establishment of the finances of the country on a sound basis, the separation of municipal affairs from state and national politics, and, finally, the curbing of the present lust for expansion by force of arms, he has been an aggressive and persistent fighter. No one identified with journalism in New York rivals him in the length and brilliancy of his service; and on the occasion of his receiving the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, in 1897, a leading English writer declared him to be perhaps the most distinguished of living journalists. If his withdrawal from the editorship of *The Post* should enable him to add to the body of his productions as an essayist, literature will be the gainer by journalism's loss."

Another view of Mr. Godkin is expressed by the following from *The Mirror*, St. Louis:

"He was a jaundiced, exclusive, hypercritical, unsympathetic publicist. He was always against whatever appealed most to the common people. He saw little but the deficiencies of popular government, rarely its great merits. He had high ideals, but they were frosty. He was so pertinaciously critical of things American as to be almost entitled to the epithet of un-American. He had brains, but his character as a publicist was repellent. His brilliancy was practically nullified by his acerbity. But he made some people think. For twenty years at least, he and the men who worked with him on his papers did the thinking on public questions for nine tenths of the editors of daily newspapers in the United States. Editorials in papers of one political persuasion or another were largely devoted to amplifying and approving, or traversing and condemning the utterances of Mr. Godkin. He furnished ideas on all public subjects for the molders of public opinion all over the land. Those who used his thoughts disliked him for his contemptuous aloofness. He was one of the few American journalists who had what could truly be called a style, a style dry and hard, bitter and ungenial even in sportiveness. Bile overbalanced his brain. His intellectualism took little account of toleration for human frailty. He was a polite and graceful Thersites, as stupendously wrong-headed in his leanings toward the exclusive's view as was his great antagonist, Charles A. Dana, in mocking and perverse support of men like Tweed."

Who Is the Owner of a Speech?—Mr. John Lane, who lately published a book of speeches by the Earl of Rosebery, has been restrained from sale of the work by an injunction obtained by the London *Times* on the ground that some of the speeches were taken from copyright reports in the great English journal. The question now arises: Who is the owner of the speeches? Lord Rosebery had not copyrighted them. Could a reporter become the owner by merely taking them down? Could he [the reporter] sell his right? Mr. Justice North, who granted the injunction, sided with *The Times*; but the court of appeal rejected his decision. We summarize the opinion of the Master of the Rolls as follows:

Lord Rosebery, tho he could have done so, failed to obtain copyright. There is no evidence that he transferred his right to acquire copyright to *The Times*. Mr. Justice North took the view that altho a reporter had no copyright in the speech or address he reported, he had a copyright in his verbatim report. But the reporter is not the author, and to hold that he has a copyright in his own report would be to stretch the language of the act of 1842 to an extent which it would not bear. The act was only intended to protect authors. Perhaps reporters should also be protected, but it by no means follows that Parliament could place reporters and their employers in the same position as authors.

The Times has given notice of its intention to appeal to the House of Lords. It bases its case upon the claim that there can be no *verbatim* report of any speech, for all reports are more or less abridged and edited by the reporter, whose skill should therefore be protected by the law. *The Daily Chronicle*, on the other hand, finds the decision fair. It is not prepared to say, however, that the proprietor of a newspaper should have no protection whatever for accurate accounts of public events produced with special intelligence and at considerable cost.

NOTES.

STEPHEN CRANE'S new book of short tales is called "The Monster and Other Stories." The title story is an interesting study in hysteria and sinister terror. It is thought to be one of his strongest and most dramatic efforts.

IT is reported on good authority that Irving's daily profit in the United States this season has been $3,240, and that when this record-breaking engagement of twenty weeks is completed he will have realized nearly $100,000. A supplementary season of two weeks will probably be given in New York later.

A SEQUEL to Mr. J. M. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" is promised, the first instalment to appear in January number of *Scribner's*. A sequel was almost imperative, but admirers of Barrie will await the result with some anxiety, for sequels are proverbially disappointing. The title of the new story is to be "Tommy and Grizel."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS THE STELLAR UNIVERSE FINITE?

AN article on this subject from a French source was recently presented in these columns. Another treatment of it is given by Gavin J. Burns, writing in *Knowledge* (London, November 1). Mr. Burns believes that the number of stars is finite, because, as he says, observation tends to show that faint or telescopic stars are less numerous than they would be if the stars were uniformly distributed through space. In other words, the stars seem to "thin out" as they get farther from the sun. There appear to be four possible hypotheses, says Mr. Burns, as to the probable cause of this reduction in number:

1. Absorption of light by the luminiferous ether.
2. Absorption of light by a gas filling interstellar space.
3. Absorption of light by cosmical dust.
4. A progressive decrease in the density of stellar aggregation as the distance from the sun increases.

The author examines each of the first three hypotheses in detail and rejects them. As to the first, he says, we have no experimental evidence that it is possible, and, besides, it is contrary to the law of the conservation of energy. The second he denies on the ground that the extreme cold of space would congeal any known gas. The third he regards as impossible because, altho cosmical dust exists and must absorb some light, gravitation would in the course of ages concentrate it in masses, and it can not now be uniformly scattered through space. There remains, then, only the fourth hypothesis, which is advocated by the author as "the only natural and obvious one." He says:

"On the supposition that the stars are infinite in number, it follows that a straight line drawn in any direction from the eye of an observer on the earth will ultimately meet a star. Now, it is a well-known law in optics that the brightness of a body is independent of the distance, and that the quantity of light received from a sphere of constant brightness only depends on the area of its apparent disk; consequently the total light received from a number of stars is proportional to the total area of their apparent disks; but, if the number of stars were infinite, this area would be simply that of the whole sky; hence we should have the whole sky one blaze of light! Therefore the number of stars must be finite.

"It does not, however, absolutely follow that the stellar universe is finite. We may escape from this conclusion by imagining that outside the luminous stars there is an infinite number of dark bodies that are never seen, and that the visible universe is bounded by clouds of cosmical dust which conceals everything beyond; but this is unsupported by evidence.

"A reference to popular works on astronomy will show that there is a great reluctance to adopt the view here presented. 'We can not imagine such a thing to be possible' is the argument put forward. What any person thinks possible or impossible depends on his mental constitution.

"Granting that the universe is finite in space, it follows that it is finite in time, for the quantity of matter and of energy it contains are both finite; the energy is being steadily dissipated in the form of radiant heat; this constant loss of heat can not have persisted for an infinity of time past, and it must end in the future."

The author admits that his conclusion gives us still a good many hard nuts to crack. He goes on to say:

"What, for instance, is the destination of 1618 Groombridge, with its velocity of two hundred and thirty miles per second? It has been calculated that this star must pass out of the stellar universe altogether, there being no known force sufficient to restrain it. Are there other universes constructed on different principles from ours? Is the ether finite? and what becomes of the heat constantly radiated into space? Perhaps the real solution of the difficulties thus presented by a finite universe is metaphysical. The human intellect is so framed that it can only conceive space as infinite, and yet can form no conception of infinite space. Possibly space without limit is a mental illusion."

In a note at the conclusion of Mr. Burns's article, the editor of *Knowledge*, E. Walter Maunder, takes occasion to differ with him. Says Mr. Maunder:

"We fear Mr. Burns's handling of this subject is scarcely conclusive. We have no means for experimenting on the first of his four hypotheses. Mr. Burns's second argument proves too much. It would follow that the existence of matter in the gaseous state is impossible in interstellar space, a conclusion which the existence of gaseous nebulæ of enormous tenuity and extent appears to controvert. Under the third head he supposes that the particles of cosmical dust would all soon fall in to some attracting body; whereas they would revolve round it in nearly all cases. While the assumption that if the stars were infinite in number, 'the whole sky would be one blaze of light,' supposes something as to their distribution. We see that the earth is small as compared with its distance from the nearest other planet, and that the solar system is small as compared with the distance separating it from the nearest star. If the same rule prevails on the larger scale; if the dimensions of star systems are small as compared with the distances between them, then 'a straight line drawn in any direction from the eye of an observer on the earth will,' in most cases, never 'meet a star.'"

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SOME CARD-TRICKS.

THE sleight-of-hand performer, it appears, must also be a psychologist. He must be able, at a desired moment, to turn the spectator's attention by controlling his mind and will. M. Henri Coupin calls attention to this fact, and sees in the success of the prestidigitator the best of proof of the rarity of free will. M. Coupin writes in *La Nature* (Paris, November 25) by way of introduction to a report of the investigations made on this subject by the eminent French psychologist, M. Binet, and described by the latter in a recent issue of the *Année Psychologique*. M. Coupin's report runs as follows:

"He [Binet] first takes up the 'forcing' of a card. This consists in obliging a spectator, before whom a card-trick is being performed, to draw from the pack a card designated in advance, without doubting that he is making a free selection.

"When a card is to be forced, the first precaution is never to lose sight of it, so that it may not be confused with another. The card to be forced is put at the bottom of the pack, and is always kept in the same place, while the pack is apparently shuffled; then the pack is cut, which brings the card into the middle of it; this position is indispensable. The pack is not presented spread out in fan-shape, but closed. Not until the spectator reaches out his hand is the pack opened, and at the same time the cards are not held still; about a dozen of them are rapidly moved before the spectator's eyes, and in this dozen, which occupy the middle of the pack, is the card to be forced. The spectator, in this rapid succession of cards that is passed before him, has no time to choose, but he continues to extend his hand, with thumb and forefinger separated, to take a card. The performer follows his hand and holds his eye; the pack is gently advanced toward him and the card is placed between his fingers; the person mechanically closes them and takes the card.

"It is easy to analyze this trick psychologically: 1. The pack is presented closed to prevent the spectator from making his choice before the operator has spread the cards before him; 2, the dozen middle cards are moved about in order to indicate to him that he should choose from these alone; . . . 3, the cards are moved about incessantly, in the first place because this maneuver makes the spectator believe that several cards are offered for his selection, and also because the spectator can not fix his regard on any particular one. When we are on the point of choosing between several possible acts, no one of which has any particular interest, our choice is determined by facility of execution.

"There is another trick that depends on the same principle as that of the forced card; it is that of the 'thought-of card.' The trick consists in moving the cards so rapidly that only one of them can be seen distinctly, owing to its being slightly separated from the others; there are many chances to one that this card will be the one thought of. At the same time, the performer keeps

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his eyes fixed on those of the person who is choosing. If he moves his eyes about uncertainly until the separated card comes before them, and at this instant fixes them on the card to the exclusion of the rest of the pack, he has surely thought of that card. But if his attention, his uncertainty, or his indifference are maintained until the last card is reached, he has made no choice, or his choice has been made from memory and not directly from the pack before him.

"Prestidigitators have wonderful skill in acting on the secret springs of the will. It appears that a person may be made to choose any desired number below ten by the way in which he is asked to choose. If we wish to make him select the number five, we run rapidly over the first numbers, dwelling a little on 'five,' and making a short pause so that the attention is directed to this number.

"There is a curious fact about this matter of the choice of numbers, that has been mentioned to M. Binet by several prestidigitators. When a person is invited to name a number lower than ten, all the numbers have not the same chance of being chosen. It has been noted that 'one' is never named, and that the one most often selected is 'seven.' M. Binet has made the experiment and finds that the magicians are not mistaken; the sevens were in the majority, having been chosen seventeen times in thirty-six. As to the number one, it was not named at all. Thus in psychology the calculus of probabilities loses its force."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRAIN-LIGHTING FROM THE CAR-AXLE.

AN electrical method of lighting trains by means of a dynamo attached to one of the axles of each car and operated by the motion of the train itself, is attracting attention, being now successfully employed on one of the large lines running out of New York. A description is given in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (December 2). A small dynamo is carried on one of the car trucks and is driven by a friction pulley from the car-axle. The dynamo does its work with the car running at the speed of 15 miles an hour and upward. As there are very few trains, even fast expresses, that make no stops, a liberal reserve must be provided. This is furnished by two groups of light storage-batteries which are strapped under the car body and which have a capacity of twenty hours. In an ordinary passenger coach, there are no fewer than seventeen lamps, each with its porcelain reflector, distributed along the inner edge of the eaves, so that every passenger has an equal share of illumination. The 30-volt lamps have necessarily very short filaments, but are for that very reason little affected by the vibration of the car, and enjoy a long life. The system permits also, what no other illuminant does, the use of a lamp in the toilet-room, and another on the car platform. At the end of each car the controlling and switching mechanism is concentrated in a handsome little board, cased within a box with partial glass front. Says the writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer:*

"Within the box are the automatic switches which govern the connection of the generator and the batteries, and the batteries with the lights. As the car starts, and the voltage of the generator current rises, one of the switches throws the machine in multiple with the batteries and the lamps. The dynamo then supplies current at a pressure of about 40 volts, so as to feed the batteries; but the lamp voltage does not rise above 30 volts, as a small resistance is cut into circuit at the same time: so that whether energized by the dynamo or by the batteries or both, the lamps are kept steadily at their normal pressure and candle-power. Should the dynamo, by the backing of the train or the change of direction of travel of the car, be reversed, an automatic pole-changing switch immediately reverses the dynamo connections, with reference to the battery, and thus obviates any short circuit. The reliability of the switching apparatus, concentrated at the box and all of it of easy access, is enhanced by the fact that its ingenious design enables it to break circuit at the times when no current is flowing, so that all arcs within the box are avoided.

"Nor is this all. If any car should get disabled from any of the accidents liable to occur on a road, it can be plugged into the circuit of an adjacent car and thus supplied with light. Another feature is that the availability of current permits the use of fan motors, some of which are used with the system already, rendering it easy to shut out the cinders and dust and still be cooled and refreshed by a breeze. A few years ago this desideratum was noted by correspondents of this journal, among them medical practitioners, who said that if they could secure the use of electric fans they could often transport patients otherwise unable to endure the heat and dust of the journey."

We are told by the writer that storage-batteries used in this way last a very long time, as they can not be overcharged and all conditions are favorable to longevity. As regards cost, this is so small as to be difficult to estimate. The lamps will take, all burning, less than 2 horse-power per car. With the modern high-speed locomotive of 1,000 horse-power the total energy required to light the train of several cars is a fraction of one per cent. of the total load. The principal cost, therefore, comes out somewhere in depreciation, lamp breakage, and extra attendance, if any should be necessary. Moreover, there is the great advantage that even the insignificant effort required from the locomotive is not put upon it at the time when all its energy is needed in starting.

Several other advantages of the light are referred to, one of which, the freedom from fire in an accident, is too obvious to dwell upon.

A DEVICE FOR PREVENTING RAILWAY COLLISIONS.

A RAILWAY block system that works automatically, and so prevents collisions without the action of switchman or signal-operator, has just been perfected by a Pennsylvania firm. The system has been known, we are told, for six or seven years, but the patents on which it depends had not been placed on a safe basis until recently, so that no attempt was made during that time to develop the invention commercially. The following description of a model shown in the machinery division of the Philadelphia Bourse exhibition is taken from *The Manufacturer* (Philadelphia, December 1):

"The model in operation consists of a track of 'figure-eight' shape upon which are run two small electric engines. The demonstrator in charge runs these engines under the same conditions which prevail in nearly all accidents, and shows that where this system is used collisions are impossible. The open drawbridge, open switch, rear-end collision, head-on collision, grade-crossing accident, and a break-down of the signal system were all illustrated and in every case the model engines were brought to a standstill at a safe distance from one another.

"In this system the element of sight, hearing, and other human senses which are at times apt to fail their owners, is done away with entirely, and the trains, whether operated by electricity, steam, air, or any other power, are automatically brought to dead stop as soon as they come dangerously close to each other.

"In brief the system is as follows: Along the entire road, upon the telegraph poles, is placed a wire which at intervals is carried down the pole, through an insulated tube, to a brass or copper contact-plate placed alongside the track. Upon the poles are placed small electric boxes which operate the blocks automatically. In the form used on steam roads there is placed in the cab of the engine a completed circuit, the force of which is kept up by a very small dynamo; by the means of this complete circuit, a small armature is held up by a magnet.

"Fixed to the bottom of the engine there is a brush; when a train leaves the depot, as soon as the brush passes over the contact-plate it unlocks or breaks the circuit in the next block and the one ahead of that, so that there are two blocks ahead that are automatically set at danger, and as it passes over the road it continues to break two blocks ahead; in the same manner it keeps two blocks in the rear broken; but as it passes into the third block it releases the first block, and when in the fourth it releases the second; in other words, there are always two blocks ahead

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and two in the rear of the train broken. If a train should approach in either direction to within the two-block limit, as soon as its brush touches the contact-plate it would find a broken circuit or ground, the electricity would run out, and the train would stop. This is brought about by the cutting out of the current which holds up the armature in the engine cab. The armature falls, and in doing so it lets steam into a cylinder arranged for the purpose, pushes up a piston, applies the air-brake, shuts off the steam, blows the whistle, and stops the train automatically, but as gently and gradually as it would be done by an engineer."

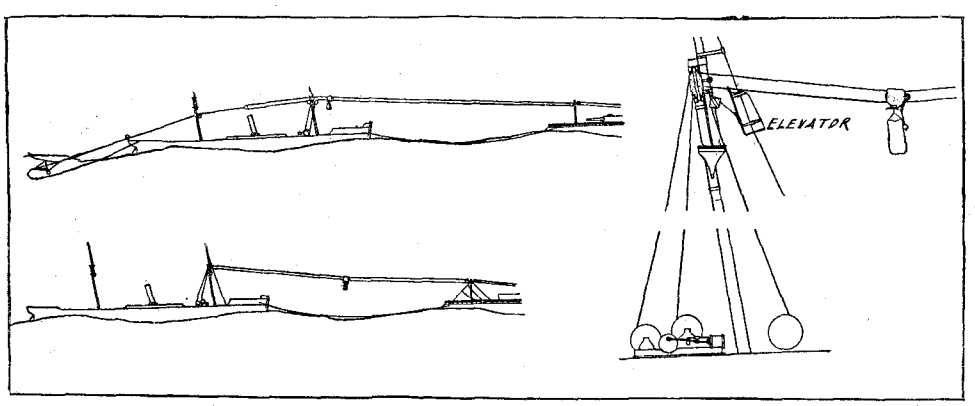
In this way a train is stopped not only when approaching another, but when there is an opening in the track, a misplaced switch, or a break-down of the signal system. Each section, moreover, is entirely independent, and an accident to one part does not affect the others. The construction of all the parts is very simple, and repairs are easy.

An actual test of the system was made, we are told, as early as 1892, on the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach road, which was equipped for two miles with the automatic blocks. It is said to have worked perfectly.

COALING SHIPS AT SEA BY A CABLE.

INTERESTING experiments are now being made by United States war-ships, on the Miller conveyer, an invention for coaling ships at sea by the aid of an elevated cable. The device was proposed by the inventor in 1893, but has since been modified and improved. It was accepted by the authorities for use during the Spanish war, but was not ready in time. The following paragraphs and illustrations from a paper read by the inventor at a recent meeting of naval engineers, and printed in *The Marine Review* (November 23), will give an idea of the device and its method of working:

"It is proposed, with this device, for the war-ship to take the collier in tow, or the collier to tow the war-ship, leaving the distance between ships about 300 feet; this method of securing boats at sea is recognized as being safe. The war-ship to receive the coal will erect a pair of shear poles on its deck, which, secured by guys, will support a sheave wheel and a chute to receive the load. The collier is provided with a specially contrived engine located aft of the foremast, having two winding drums. A steel cable, ¾-inch diameter, leads from one drum to the top of the foremast, over a sheave, thence to the sheave on the war-ship, back to another sheave on the top of the foremast, thence to the other drum. This engine gives a reciprocating motion to the conveying rope, paying out one part under tension; a carriage secured to one of

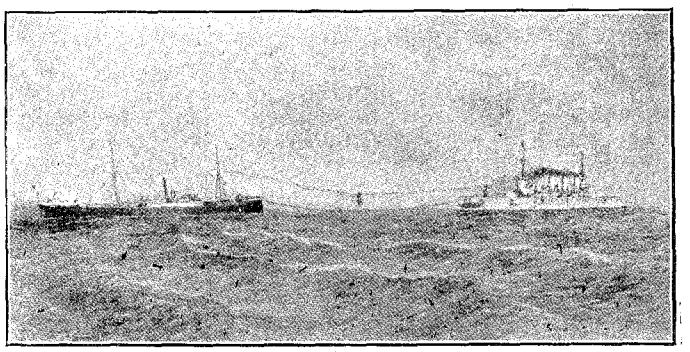


THE MILLER COAL-CONVEYER FOR COALING AT SEA.

the parts passes to and from the war-ship, its load clearing the water intervening.

"A carriage of special form is provided with wheels which roll on the lower part to the conveying cable, and grip slightly but sufficiently the upper part of the cable. This carriage will carry bags of coal 700 to 1,000 pounds."

When the carriage comes in contact with the rubber buffer on the sheave-block at the war-ship, a latch is pressed in, thereby releasing the hook and its load. As soon as the bags are dropped, the direction of the rope is reversed, and the carriage returned to the collier. During the transit of the load an elevator-car descends to the deck, bags of coal placed thereon, suspended from a bale, and elevated again to the stops on the guides, so that when the carriage has returned to the collier, the pointed hook finds its way



COALING A WAR-SHIP AT SEA.

under the bale or hanger supporting the coal bags. The instant the load is hooked on, the direction of the ropes is again reversed, the carriage takes its load from the elevator and transfers it across the intervening space to the war-ship, and drops it again into the chute.

The engine is of peculiar construction. It runs practically all the time in one direction, its speed being varied by the use of the throttle. Through the cooperation of two drums with special friction mechanism, the conveying distance between the two boats is compensated for and a practically uniform tension sustained during the transit of the load. The speed of conveying is about 1,000 feet per minute, consequently the load will be taken from the collier and deposited in the war-ship in about twenty seconds. The total tension on the rope will never exceed, say, 8,000 pounds; furthermore, should the ships pull away from each other and the tow-line part, the only effect will be to unwind the rope from one of the drums, its end falling into the water, whereupon the other drum will wind in the other end of the rope and recover the carriage attached thereto.

Intellectual Capacity of Women.—Is woman less or more intelligent than man? Less so, decidedly, says Prof. Paolo Mantegazza; and this fact lies at the basis of the whole so-called "woman question." Professor Mantegazza sets forth his views in an article in *The Humanitarian* (London, December). His general conclusions are set forth in the closing paragraphs, which run as follows:

"Woman has always been, is now, and will always be less intelligent than man, and the general characteristic of her mind is that of being infantile. In the long road of intellectual evolution she always stops at the stations nearest to the point of departure. Of course, with a better education, she will be able in the future to make a greater contribution to literature, to science, and to the fine arts; but I believe that the distance which separates her from us will be always the same, since the progress of man will keep pace with that of woman, each sex preserving all the while his or her own brain, and the peculiar idiosyncrasies of the intellect. The oppression in which woman has been held until now is not sufficient to explain her inferiority. Oppression by the strong can only originate from surprise, but it can never last a long time. Those who stand high above others are placed there by the right, the hateful right of might, which, if not the most just

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and lawful ideal, is yet the most natural and logical. Among savage tribes, woman is subjected to man because she is physically weaker; in civilized states, because she is intellectually weaker. Were she to become stronger to-morrow, she would occupy the first place, without any need of new doctrines or of new laws."

SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

AN account of the world's submarine telegraphs has been prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of our Treasury Department, and is published by the United States Government (Washington, 1899). The account gives in brief a vivid picture of the rapid growth and present importance of telegraphic communication, and is specially interesting in its bearing on the proposed Pacific cable. The number of submarine cables, we are told, is now 1,500, with an aggregate length of 170,000 miles. Their cost is estimated at $250,000,000, and the number of messages transmitted 6,000,000 a year. All the grand divisions of the earth are now connected. "Darkest Africa now converses daily with enlightened Europe or America, and the great events of the morning are known in the evening throughout the inhabited world." Adding to the submarine lines the land-telegraph systems, and we have 835,000 miles of telegraph lines. The length of their single wires or conductors is 3,500,000 miles, and the number of messages annually sent over them 365,000,000, an average of 1,000,000 messages each day. We quote further from the Bureau's account:

"In the short half-century since the practicability of submarine telegraphy was demonstrated, the electric wires have invaded every ocean except the Pacific. Nearly a score of wires have been laid across the Atlantic, of which no less than thirteen now successfully operate between the United States and Europe, while three others span the comparatively short distance between South America and the African and south European coast lines. Throughout the Indian Ocean, lines connect the far East with Europe and America by way of the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the western coast of Europe, and the great transatlantic lines. The Mediterranean is crossed and recrossed in its entire length and breadth by numerous cable lines, and the 'Mediterranean of America,' the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea, is traversed in all directions by lines which bring its islands and colonies into speaking relations with each other and with South America, Central America, the United States, and thence with Europe, Africa, Asia—the whole world. Along the eastern coast of Asia, cable lines loop from port to port and island to island, receiving messages overland from eastern Europe by way of the Russia-Siberian land lines and forwarding them to Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and the Philippines, and receiving others in return. South America is skirted with cable lines along its entire border save the extreme south, where they are brought into intercommunication by land lines. Along the entire coast of Africa, cables loop from place to place and from colony to colony, stretching along the entire circumference and penetrating the interior by land lines at various points."

The art of constructing, laying, and operating ocean cables has, of course, kept pace with their use. Says the writer further:

"From a mere gutta-percha-coated wire, the submarine conductor of electricity has developed in a half-century into a great cable having a central copper core surrounded by numerous layers of non-conducting material and protected by steel wire wound spirally about it, and in turn further protected by waterproof and insect-proof wrappings. From a steamer-towed open barge, the facilities for laying have developed to a fleet of nearly fifty steam-vessels, with every facility for laying, picking up, splicing, and repairing the cable lines. From a speed rate of three words per minute, which was made on the first transatlantic cables, the speed of transmission has been accelerated to fifty words per minute, and even more than that with the automatic transmitters now coming into use with cable lines, while by the duplexing of the cables their carrying capacity is doubled. From a cost to the sender of $100 per message, which was originally charged on the first transatlantic cables, the rate from New York to London and the great cities on the continent of Europe has fallen to 25 cents per word. From several hours required for the transmission of a message and receipt of a response, the time has been so reduced that messages from the Executive Mansion to the battle-field at Santiago were sent and a response received within 12 minutes, while a message sent from the House of Representatives in Washington to the House of Parliament in London in the chess match of 1898 was transmitted and the reply received in 13½ seconds."

Science and the British War Department.—We quoted recently an expression of opinion that scientific and mechanical appliances were to play a great part in the South African war. *Nature* (London) takes a different view. It despairs of ever getting a British Government department to care for anything scientific. Speaking of the failure to utilize wireless telegraphy in the war it says:

"Science, and especially the latest developments of science, are the last things to interest our Government and the Government departments; they do not believe in science, they care to know very little about it, and the scientific spirit is absent from too many of their plans and doings. Hence we have now to be thankful that they have reached the level of the pigeon post, which has been the only official means, and that on the part of one or two birds, to keep us in touch with our beleaguered forces. It is stated that even the commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley, has expressed some surprise that the so-called 'Intelligence Department' of the army allowed the Ladysmith force to go to the front with mountain guns against a Boer force which they should have known might be armed with Schneider-Canet cannons of large caliber; and it would seem that probably a terrible disaster has been prevented, not by our Intelligence Department, not by the outfit of our army, but by the apparently accidental arrival of naval guns and *personnel* at the last moment. Why is there not a scientific committee to do what it can in advising the military authorities? If they could do nothing, nobody would be the worse, but they might be able to do much to the nation's advantage."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WHAT the author describes as "the growth of a discharge" between points connected with the poles of an induction-coil has been studied photographically by Herr Walter, a German investigator. "It would seem," says *The Electrical World*, "that the final discharge only occurs after having been preceded by about five preliminary attempts, each of which succeeded in piercing the air a little farther than its predecessor. In other words, the spark only leaps the full distance after having first bored a hole in the air—rock-drill fashion—by successive increasing attempts."

"FROM time to time," says *Electricity*, "startling and wonderful electrical devices are brought out, probably the latest being an arrangement for automatically feeding a horse, invented by an enterprising resident of Youngstown, O. The arrangement, according to reports, consists of an alarm clock connected by wire to a hopper in the horse's manger. The alarm clock is set at any desired hour, the hopper filled with oats, and at the appointed time the alarm clock, by means of an electric apparatus connected with it, releases the oats in the hopper and out rolls the breakfast under the astonished horse's nose."

"THE scarcity of rubber," says *The Evening Post* in a recent number, "is a matter that attracts the attention of so many different people, in so many lines of applied science, that some facts from one of the United States consular reports bearing on the subject will not be amiss. The principal reason advanced to explain the lack of rubber is the great difficulty in securing enough men to go into the forests along the Amazon and tap the trees. There is no immediate danger of any great shortage in the supply of rubber, but conservative opinion in the Amazon district holds that there is sure to be a steady diminution of the output for two very cogent reasons; first, the trees growing near the banks of the river are naturally the first to be tapped, and as a result are now becoming exhausted, the milk becoming poorer every year; second, the river banks have all been worked inland for a distance of about three miles from their banks, and in order to reach the fresh untouched rubber-trees deeper in the forest, a much longer time and a very much larger number of men will be required. The finest rubber forests are now said to be along the Purus River, one of the large tributaries of the Amazon from the south."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE NATIVITY IN CHRISTIAN AND PAGAN ART.

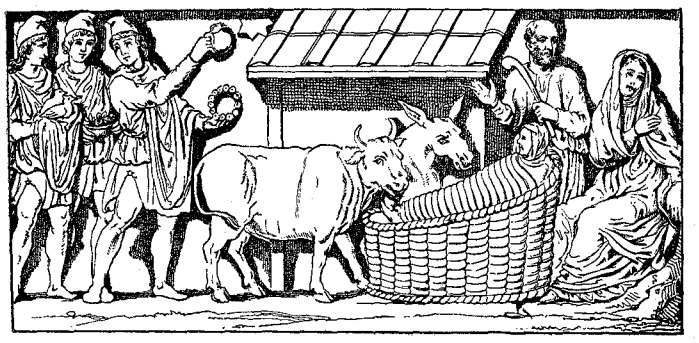
THE interrelations of Christianity, Mazdaism, and Buddhism in their doctrines, rites, and legends always furnish an instructive subject of investigation. Dr. Paul Carus, editor of *The Open Court*, traces a number of these parallelisms in the stories of the nativity of Mithras, Christ, and Buddha. He says (in the December issue):

"That the idea of the Star of Bethlehem is due to Persian influence can not be doubted, because the Apocryphal Gospels state that the Magi had watched for the constellation of the Savior, according to a prophecy of Zoroaster (Zerdusht). We read in the Arabic Gospel of the Infancy (chapter vii.) the following account:

"'And it came to pass when the Lord Jesus was born at Bethlehem of Judah in the time of Herod the King, behold Magi came from the East to Jerusalem, as Zerdusht had predicted; and they had with them gifts, gold, incense, and myrrh; and they worshiped Him and offered unto Him their gifts. Then Lady Mary took one of His swaddling bands and gave it them for a little reward, and they received it from her with great honor. And the same hour there appeared unto them an angel in the form of the star which had been the guide of their way before; and following the leading of its light they departed, until they reached their own country.'"

It is interesting to note, in connection with the star "which went before" the wise men, that in the ancient Iranian religion the stars were regarded as divine beings or archangels, with the power of motion. Says Dr. Carus:

"The Zoroastrian prophecy expressly connects the Star of Bethlehem with the constellation of the Virgin; and it appears that the constellation received its name from the very fact that its rise indicated the birth of the new sun at the winter solstice. Mr. Nork quotes a temple inscription of Sais which directly calls the Virgin the 'Mother of the Sun' (Procl. in Tim. i. 1) and Eratosthenes of Alexandria identifies her with Isis, the mother of Horus. Scaliger describes her as a beautiful virgin with full hair, ears of corn in her hand, and nursing a boy baby. The same author,



THE NATIVITY OF MITHRAS (*alleged*).
Reproduced by Nork in Scheible's "Kloster," vol. vii., part 1, p. 50).
Courtesy of *The Open Court*.

Mr. Nork, quotes Albertus Magnus as having known that with the rise of the constellation of the Virgin our Lord Jesus Christ was born, and adds that he may have had a source which is now lost; but the item is interesting, and seems to verify the other statements connected with the legends of the Nativity. Roger Bacon, the learned monk of the thirteenth century, is another important witness. He places the birth of the Blessed Virgin herself at the time when the sun stood in the constellation of the Virgin, being the emblem of her, while nursing the infant Jesus Christ.

"St. Paul says nothing about the birth of Christ, and we know that the early Christians were little concerned with the details of the life of the Savior. They clung to His doctrines and to the belief in His resurrection. The legends of the Nativity were formed under the influence of other religions which possessed aspirations similar to Christianity.

"The similarity between the doctrines of the ancient Mazdaism and Christianity is well established. The followers of Zoroaster believed in a virgin-born savior, later on identified with Mithras, whose arrival on earth would usher in a millennium of peace and happiness. The dead would rise and the world would be renewed; and the daily prayer was for the speedy coming of the kingdom. Mithras is called the God that comes from the rocks (ὁ θεὸς ἐκπέτρας) and is represented as a child emerging from a rough stone. This name may have given rise to the idea that He was born in a cave, which would be the more probable, as the cave plays an important part in Mithras worship.

THE EARLIEST KNOWN REPRESENTATION OF THE NATIVITY OF CHRIST.
From a sarcophagus of 343 A.D.
Courtesy of *The Open Court*.

"Mithras worship was almost in possession of the world when Christianity came to the front and overthrew it. Judging from monuments discovered in France, on the Rhine, and on the Danube, the entire north of the Roman empire was strongly addicted to the cult of Mithras. The influence of Mithras worship on Christianity is well established. We mention especially the rites of baptism, the Eucharist, facing the Orient in prayer, the sanctification of the day of the sun, and the celebration of the winter solstice as the birthday of the Savior."

The fact that all these legends—Buddhistic, Mithraistic, Greek, and Christian—have a common source, will not, says Dr. Carus, prove a death-blow to Christianity as an ethical and religious system:

"Our knowledge of the origin of Christian legends neither establishes nor destroys Christianity; it only helps us to understand its mission better and learn to appreciate its place in the evolution of religious thought. Christianity is a new phase in the history of mankind, but it could be acceptable to the people of the age in which it originated only by literally coming as a fulfilment of the ancient religions which it replaced. Thus the fabric of its legends will appear to the historians as a new combination of older traditions; and the light of its main ideas is a collection of the scattered rays of many more ancient notions which were then focused into systematic form.

"The legends of Christianity were undoubtedly believed by many early Christians, and their religious faith was not at once freed from the pagan conceptions of pre-Christian traditions. In fact, many of these pagan conceptions continue till to-day, and it is the duty of the present generation to sift truth from error and to understand religion better than did our ancestors. The history of mankind is not yet concluded, and least of all the chapter of the development of man's spiritual aspirations, his religious ideals, and the hopes of the faith that is in him."

Zangwill's Play and the "True Judaism."—"The Children of the Ghetto" has found some admirers among Zangwill's own people; but the majority of critics who express themselves in the Jewish press regard the play as an offensive exaggeration of the merely grotesque types of the Ghetto, and as an effort to represent Judaism as tied hand and foot to an egregiously absurd formalism. Rabbi Samuel Schulman, writing in *The Menorah Monthly* (December), says:

"We do not criticize the artist, we only deplore the unfortunate abuse of the genius of the Jew. It is not merely a question of realism, it is more a question of honor. It is not our province to lay down canons for the construction of plays, but it becomes our duty, jealous as we are of the sacred name of Jew and Judaism, to say a word against one-sided portrayals of them, which necessarily become caricatures. When it is published broadcast as an advertisement that the Jewish communal organ said that this play is a 'Triumph of Jewish Law—A Magnificent Vindication,' we are compelled to speak out what is in the hearts of many Jews, that while the author may have given some touches of the beauty,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and self-sacrifice, and even sublimity of Jewish life, in the main, his play, through dramatic necessity, becomes a triumph of Jewish letter-worship and slavish legalism. And as to its being a magnificent vindication—shades of Lessing and George Eliot—we would desecrate your memories if we accepted such a pitiable defense at the hands of one of our own, from whom we had a right to expect much, when we possess as free gifts of your sympathetic genius the immortal creations of Nathan and Mordecai. A few more such vindications as the Zangwill play would only impress upon the masses that the average Christian theologian's view of Judaism is correct—'In the household of Israel the spirit is always sacrificed to the letter.' . . . It is making Judaism repulsive to say that a rabbi did not know that a mock marriage is not binding. It is said that Mr. Zangwill claims a similar incident actually happened in the Ghetto of London. We are sorry for the dense ignorance that must have prevailed some forty years ago in that Ghetto."

Zangwill has misrepresented Judaism, says Rabbi Schulman, because he has no sympathy with the enlightened movement of spiritual emancipation carried on by the leaders of modern reform—the movement which has freed woman and made her the equal of her brother and her husband in the synagog.

CANON KNOX LITTLE ON THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND "CRISIS."

WHAT is still termed in the English press "the church crisis," arising from the conflict of views between "ritualists" and "anti-ritualists," seems to have been, on the whole, somewhat allayed by the recent ruling of the archbishops adverse to the use of processional lights and incense. The sea, however, still runs high, and there are indications that the ritualists are gathering their forces for renewed efforts to set aside the ruling or to secure its withdrawal. The Very Rev. W. J. Knox Little, for many years one of the most prominent of the ritualists, asserts that the ruling is distinctly unfair, and that, from the non-ecclesiastical nature of the court that delivered it, it is not binding upon the consciences of the English clergy. In *The Contemporary Review* (November) he speaks of the agitation that was aroused by Sir William Vernon Harcourt and others as excited "by various persons (of no weight ecclesiastical or spiritual), and apparently from different motives." The Archbishop of Canterbury's offer to hear cases where there had been doubts and disagreements was acquiesced in by some of the ritualists on the understanding that the decision was to be given without reference to secular rulings. Yet when it came, it was found that it rested "upon a strict interpretation—and that in one particular—of what was felt to be an obsolete and unworkable act of Parliament, passed some three hundred years ago."

The major portion of Canon Little's article is devoted to a rather technical consideration of this parliamentary act of uniformity of 1559, by which the crown aimed to define and limit the ceremonies and rites of the Church. The question at issue is how far the Church of England is bound by this statute at the present day. Canon Little is of the opinion that the act in the first place never took away from the Church power to decree rites and ceremonies for itself, and, in the second place, that its application was limited to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This would of course take from the crown in this period any power to punish members of the clergy for their alleged ritual excesses, and would make the only form of ceremonial usage an official decree of the whole English Church assembled in council. He continues:

"Various reasons are suggested in the 'opinion' for the omission of incense and other ceremonies of the Church, as tending to bring our usages more into conformity with Scriptural teachings and arrangements. It is difficult to subscribe to these reasons. Indeed, they can not but cause astonishment. Scarcely any part, for instance, of the ceremonies of the original institution of Holy Communion seems to remain in any part of the Church except the words and acts of consecration. But besides that, it is assigned as a reason that there was a desire to 'put prominently forward the supremacy of the Bible.' Now few things seem to be more prominent in the Bible than the use of incense in divine worship. Almighty God has deigned to give very careful directions on the subject, and many Christian teachers believe that, by the last of the prophets (Malachi ii. 11), God Himself has commanded its use in connection with the Eucharistic sacrifice. There would appear, then, to be a danger that to follow this 'opinion,' far from putting 'prominently forward the supremacy of the Bible,' might be to lead men to disregard plain Bible teaching.' . . . . . .

"It is to be hoped that the archbishops will see the mistake they have made, and that no further attempt will be made to enforce a decision which has been shown by many experts, and they, too, with wide knowledge of the question, to be so mistaken. The attempt to narrow the borders of the English Church is disastrous."

The opinion can not stand, says Canon Knox Little, for its inaccuracies and mistakes are every day becoming more evident. Some of the bishops have acted with restraint, but others "have seemed to rush headlong to 'register the decree' with a haste which can only be compared to the hurry of some members of the Roman episcopate after the Vatican Council." He continues:

"The great body who are affected are loyal and hard-working priests of the Church of England. Some of them who have used incense have been so anxious, and naturally and rightly, to acquiesce in the wishes of their bishops that they have tried to modify or abandon the use for the present, to the annoyance, and very natural annoyance, of their congregations, and to their own perplexity in appearing to be unfaithful to principle; others have found themselves unable to acquiesce, feeling that they can not set the wishes of the bishop, now any more than in the past, above the authority of Catholic and primitive usage, by which bishops as well as priests are bound.

"A very large number have not been in a position to use incense, yet *they* are affected. Like all faithful churchmen, it is not for incense in itself (beautiful, Scriptural, excellent as it is) that they care, but for principle. It is impossible for them tamely to be, in any way, sharers in such an interpretation of the Church's rules. . . . The English priests are anxious, indeed, to be with their bishops; one can not but hope that their bishops will stand by them on Catholic principles. There can be but one way of escape from what might prove disastrous consequences of this unhappy 'opinion,' viz., to use Dr. Temple's words, by 'the widest possible toleration,' or—to employ the language of the address quoted above—by 'a distinctly avowed policy of toleration and forbearance on the part of our ecclesiastical superiors in dealing with questions of ritual,' as 'demanded alike by justice and by the best interests of religion.'"

Recent Activity of "The Catholic Apostolic Church."—The rise of the "Catholic Apostolic Church"—or, as it is more often called, the "Irvingite"—movement is one of the most curious of the many singular religious phenomena of the century. Its founder, the Rev. Edward Irving, the friend of Coleridge and Carlyle, and the most eloquent preacher of his day, taking advantage of the "prophetic movement" which stirred England so deeply between 1825 and 1840, announced a new revelation and established a hierarchy and ritual system which in elaborateness could be compared with those of the Roman Catholic Church. The New York *Sun* gives the following description of the "Irvingite" church edifice in New York, and of the startling announcements of the speedy second coming of Christ which this otherwise sedate organization has been making:

"The interior has much in common with the early Christian basilicas. Its seating capacity does not exceed four hundred. Just inside the door the visitor finds a bénitier with holy water built into the wall. The low pulpit stands in the nave, while the chancel has many prie-dieux. The seats are high-backed. Seven small incense-burners are suspended in a line from the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1. Raphael (1483–1520).—*Italian.* 2. Barabino (1833–).—*Italian.* 3. Bouguereau (1825–).—*French.*
4. C. von Bodenhausen.—*German.* 5. Defregger (1835–).—*German.* 6. Murillo (1617–1682).—*Spanish.*
7. Dagnan-Bouveret (1852–).—*French.* 8. Dangerfield.—*American.* (Copyright by C. Klackner, 1897.)

SOME MADONNAS OLD AND NEW.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ceiling over the front part of the church, and a large glimmering lamp burns with a soft light over the simple altar.

"The Irvingites refuse to be placed in the same class as the Adventists and similar sects, because they do not pretend to know the hour and day of the Lord's coming. No man can know more than that the hour is drawing near. But they have not lived up to these teachings. Robert Baxter, their first male prophet, who later recanted, prophesied in 1832 that the Lord would come in three and a half years to gather up His witnesses. On July 14, 1875, when the fortieth anniversary of the institution of the new apostleship was celebrated, more than one thousand communicants assembled in their cathedral in Gordon Square, London, because some prophet had figured out that the Lord would return on that day. The present activity, which has resulted in the despatching of six evangelists to this country, seems to have been caused by the expectation that Christ's promise to His first apostles must be fulfilled before the last member of the second apostleship passes away."

DR. DE COSTA A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

DR. BENJAMIN F. DE COSTA, who after resigning from the ministry and membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church last September, was received into the Roman Catholic Church on December 3, gives as his chief reasons for the step the increasing spirit of rationalism in the Protestant denominations and his belief that the Roman communion is alone capable of defending the Christian Scriptures in their integrity and of reuniting Christendom. This is no new opinion, he says, but one toward which he has long been tending. In a statement which he gave out to the press on December 6, he says:

"The sad, fallen estate of post-Reformation belief has forced upon me a reconsideration of principles, the result of reconsideration being the conviction that the Reformation was not based upon any true foundation.

"The issue precipitated in connection with the Biblical criticism forms only one of many difficulties of the Protestant situation, and I came to recognize the Reformation of the sixteenth century as, theologically at least, a monumental failure, a revolution, in fact, against the Catholic and Apostolic Church. . . .

"The moribund theologian may not be aware of the state of modern thought, yet, nevertheless, when the curtain of the twentieth century rises, men of alert sense and ingenuous minds will recognize a new world. Living men among non-Catholics are even now somewhat conscious of the actual religious conditions. This is one explanation of the 'Higher Criticism,' which has discovered that the whole Reformation system is in peril, proposing to meet the emergency by the use of a reconstructive criticism which forms simply a sop to the Cerberus of unbelief, strengthening the appetite it would appease, creating a demand for still more preposterous propositions, and piling difficulty upon difficulty.

"I do not, however, propose to offer any apology for entering the Catholic Church. Standing in the midst of modern religious systems toppling to their fall like columns in the Temple of Karnak, no defense need be offered for accepting a firm and unshaken Catholic faith. I shall not enter upon argument, or seek to detail reasons for rendering allegiance to Rome, but will speak in a general way on one branch of the general subject, namely: 'The Position of the Holy Scriptures in the Teaching System of the Catholic Church.'

"The Church of Rome stands before English-speaking people and Protestants everywhere as the unique and solitary defender of the Bible in its integrity and entirety."

The Independent (undenom., December 7) takes issue with Dr. De Costa's statement that Protestantism has proved a failure:

"Looked at in the largest way it seems to us that Protestantism has made abler, mightier, more advanced nations than has Catholicism; that it has done more for learning during these last three centuries; that its influence has been nobler for liberty and progress, and that it is rapidly outstripping its rival in numbers and in the control of the world. We think we see a good reason for it in the independence and liberty of thought which Protestantism encourages in the search for truth. Nor do we find that Protestantism has at all failed in producing saintly men and women, in elevating the conscience of the people, and in the work of converting the world.

"But Dr. De Costa leaves the Protestant fold because it ceases to provide any defense for the Bible. What has provoked him beyond endurance is the admission of Professor Briggs to the priesthood in the Episcopal Church. But there is no reason why the Catholic Church should not admit Professor Briggs if he should some time wish to join it, as people have surmised he might. The Catholic Church has no doctrine of Holy Scripture that forbids the acceptance of the conclusions of the Higher Criticism, and Catholic scholars, like Lenormant, have been among its brilliant advocates. Dr. De Costa might very possibly find himself in the very sort of company which he has fled from. There is absolutely nothing in the creeds and catechisms of the Catholic Church which would antagonize the positions which Professor Briggs lays down in the articles we publish from his pen this week and last. Indeed that Church depends not on the authority or inspiration of Scripture, but on the pronouncements of the Church. To illustrate its relation to the Scriptures we take up the Baltimore Catechism, and its 'Explanation,' approved by the whole row of American archbishops and bishops, and we find in the index 'Holy Days,' 'Holy Oils,' and 'Holy Water,' but no Holy Scripture, nor any chapter, section, or sentence given to any teaching about the Bible in the 393 pages of the volume. Dr. De Costa has perfect liberty in that Church to hold that Judith is Bible, or with Lenormant that it is all a pious novelet, or with Mivart that the Genesis story of creation is unhistorical. Nevertheless he has gone where we think he properly belongs, and we wish him all the surcease of sorrow which comes from putting one's thinking machinery under the mastership of an infallible authority."

The Rev. John Scully, a well-known Jesuit scholar, thus accounts for Dr. De Costa's change of faith (in *The North American*, Philadelphia, December 5):

"Why did he leave his church? Because it has been shown by time that the Bible is not what the Church has always said it could not possibly be, the sole rule of faith. Because, in the disputes between schools of criticism, the inspiration of the Bible has begun to be doubted and the faith of those who have been the teachers of the Protestant masses has been so shaken that there is no certainty anywhere, and in the most of this uncertainty there is no authority outside the Church to settle these doubts as they arise. Consequently, we have the chaos we see outside our Church.

"We Catholics say with St. Augustine that we not only would not, but simply could not, believe the Bible to be the inspired Word of God, unless we had the authority of the Church for it. But we not only say that, but also that, as Dr. De Costa said yesterday in his profession of faith, we believe in 'the authority . . . of the Holy Scriptures, which we must interpret and understand only in the sense which our holy mother, the Catholic Church, has held and does hold.' We can not conceive how God could make a revelation and leave it to be interpreted according to the whim of every self-appointed critic, any more than we could understand how a book of statutes could be submitted by the law-making power to the private interpretation of each individual citizen. The one is as much destructive of all coherency and common sense in the spiritual order as the other would be in the social order.

"Thus the very learned and intellectual Dr. De Costa has been taught by sad experience what Catholic faith teaches the little child who is studying its catechism. His adhesion now is the more valuable because he has been one of the most bitter enemies our Church has had in this country."

The Living Church (Prot. Episc., December 9) says:

"Tho we regard his recent sweeping attack upon the Church as unjustifiable, applying as it did tests which no working theory of a visible Church could stand in the light of history, nevertheless the secession of a man of such learning and scholarship is a real loss to the Church, and one which we can not regard as balanced by the accession of quite a different type of scholar at the opposite extreme. It is to be hoped Dr. De Costa will find in his new relations freedom from the difficulties which have troubled him. But if all accounts are true, Higher Criticism has its advocates

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

even in the bosom of Rome. In fact, it originated in that Communion. Every scholar knows that it was Richard Simon, a priest of the Oratory, 1678 to 1689, from whose works the Germans of the eighteenth century drew the weapons of their critical warfare. So far as we are aware, his works were not condemned, at least when they appeared. It was the French Catholic, Astruc, also, who began the criticism of the Pentateuch. Dr. Briggs has asserted that his work on the Bible, which has been received with so much question among ourselves, was warmly indorsed by certain Roman professors."

THE METHODIST CHURCH CONGRESS AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

NO feature of the Methodist Church Congress which met at St. Louis during the end of November attracted so much newspaper attention and comment as the attitude of members of that body toward Biblical criticism. From a despatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* we quote the following abstract of the discussion:

"The Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson, of Sing Sing, N. Y., was the first speaker, and his theme was 'The Opportunity Secured to Evangelical Thought by Modern Theological Method.'

"The first part of the address was devoted to emphasizing the importance of having a theological method that was strictly up to date, and that met the demands of the age. In reference to Biblical criticism, the speaker said that it was time to stop recrimination and look the question squarely in the face; that the higher critics deserved commendation for their industry and honesty of purpose. He then took up at length the position of higher criticism as to the multiform character of the Book of Genesis, also of subsequent books, calling attention to certain inaccuracies of statement.

"Further, it was stated that the ethics of God as displayed in the Old Testament differed from that in the New Testament, and the declaration was made that 'an absolutely infallible Scripture is unreasonable and impossible in the very nature of things.'

"The second speaker on the general topic was Prof. H. C. Sheldon, of Boston, who spoke on 'Popular Biblical Teaching by the Church.' His paper awakened more than usual interest, and was frequently applauded. Professor Sheldon said in part:

"'Formal discourse respecting the Bible is of secondary importance. A theory about the Bible, however good, is not armed with any special regenerating efficacy. A label can not fulfil the function of the goods to which it is attached. No great amount of nourishment can be gotten out of the label. Man's inner life is nourished only by appropriation of high and ethical and religious truth. What the people need is a message from God, not a message about the message or supposed message.

"'Still an occasional message about the Bible has its place, chiefly in inciting to a more helpful study of the book. No one will deny that the normal view of the Bible makes it not an end in itself, but an instrument subservient to the great end of lifting men into communion with God. Like the Sabbath, it was made for man, and not man for the Bible.

"'Again, no one will deny that a normal view of the Bible takes account of the human factors which wrought with the divine in its production, and, excluding all arbitrary assumption, keeps within the warrant of the sum total of accessible facts. In an uncritical age this position would hardly be considered, but in an age like the present, an overreaching theory is likely to be a mischievous investment.'"

The Outlook (undenom., December 2) remarks that there was a remarkable unanimity of opinion among the speakers in the direction of liberalism:

"These statements certainly do not hark back to a hidebound traditionalism, but they are by no means symptomatic of a declining faith. Instead of any surrender of Christianity, they are the aggressive, persistent forms of the real Christianity which adapts itself to every age. Its defenders would carry it, not only from the unthinking to the unthinking, but from men of brains to men of brains. Methodism and all other forms of Christianity will be the larger and richer by an admixture of the 'higher criticism.'"

The New York *Sun* takes precisely the opposite view, and says that the speakers from whom we have quoted have "departed from religious faith":

"Since 'they can not formulate dogmatic finalities,' they refuse to believe in them; in other words, to believe that the Church has any 'message' for them. The scientific proof they demand would eliminate the supernatural from religion.

"That this agnostic exposition should have been made in so notable a Methodist assembly was very significant of a declining faith. It provoked dissent, of course, but it was not received with the alarm and indignation which so complete a surrender of the Christian position would once have aroused. Can that sort of 'culture' kindle the fire of faith which becomes a consuming flame in great religious revivals?"

A Substitute for "The One-Man Ministry."—The plan prevailing in most of the evangelical churches in English-speaking countries of having one minister to a church, whose most important function is to appear, as has been said, "twice in the same day, in the same place, and go through exactly the same order of service," is almost unknown in the Greek and Latin churches, and among the Protestant churches of the Continent. *The Evangelist* (Presb., December 7) says that common sense and the new conditions of the age are against it, and that "the times seem ripening for a radical change in the method and distribution of work in our churches."

"The system of 'the one-man ministry' should be changed for the sake of the ministers themselves. It imposes burdens on them that save in exceptional cases must soon wear them out in mind or body, if not in both. The number of clerical breakdowns, with all the damage involved to the interests of congregations, and of suffering to the families of ministers, is continually increasing.

"The system should cease for the sake of the congregations. Restlessness is the most marked characteristic of the people of to-day. They can not be satisfied with one thing at a time. Few would be attracted to a concert where there was to be an hour and a half of one singer, even tho of the first class. The very atmosphere of present-day life is against a system which 'gives to a congregation, through all its services, nothing but the sound of one voice, and the product of one brain, and that brain too often weary and overtaxed.'

"In place of the system prevailing among us to-day, we would suggest a grouping of churches and a partnership of their ministers. In a town where there are four or five Presbyterian churches, or in a section of a large city like New York, where there are the same number, these churches might enter into a definite union of ministry, of finance, of everything. Thus, in that town, or in that section of the city, there would be simply one Presbyterian church with various buildings in which to carry on its operations. The results of such a change could not but be highly beneficial to the cause of religion."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE resignation of Dr. Schell, secretary of the Epworth League, has finally been brought about, chiefly through the instrumentality of *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc.). The Springfield *Republican* calls it a "victory for morality and religion" without which the Epworth League "could not have remained a useful organization."

THE late Major-General Sir William Penn Symons, killed in the South African war, was what may be called a religious cosmopolitan. By descent and faith he was a Jew, but he was named after a Quaker, and a mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated by the Pope. Such evidence of faint religious barriers to sympathy would hardly have been possible a hundred years ago.

THE Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, secretary of the American Unitarian Association, states authoritatively that no organic union of Unitarianism and Universalism has been proposed, as has been asserted by a number of writers, including Dr. Edwin C. Sweetser, of the Universalist Church. What is proposed is a closer cooperation and fellowship, especially in Christian work.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHEN ENGLAND HAS CONQUERED SOUTH AFRICA.

LIBERAL papers in England continue to criticize the Government for allowing the nation to drift into war, and here and there a continental publication speculates on the possibility of peace if Chamberlain were used as a political Jonah. Indeed, it is hinted that the British Government acknowledged the belligerency of the South African Republic in order to have a chance for peace negtoiations. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* says:

"The decision of the British Government to withdraw its former contention that no war but only the suppression of a rebellion is being carried on, must have far-reaching consequences. Not only are the powers now in a position to send officially Red Cross divisions, but also military *attachés* to the Boer camp. There is now also a justification for intervention when the moment seems fitting. Sir Redvers Buller's position is not easy, for the Cape Boers are more and more coming to the assistance of their compatriots, and England will be forced to make peace. This assures the independence of the Republics."

In England, however, nobody will listen as yet to talk of Boer independence. "All South Africa must be made British" is the cry, and the only point of disagreement between Liberals and Conservatives is the degree of liberty to be granted to the Boers when that end is accomplished. *The Spectator* says "let them vote." It adds:

"No doubt if we tried to rule South Africa from Downing Street we should soon find ourselves face to face with a Boer rising, but we shall do nothing of the kind. We shall place the Government in the hands of the majority of the inhabitants, and in the case of the Transvaal, as soon as the refugees have returned and the new influx of white people has taken place, the majority will be of a kind with which it will be perfectly possible for us to work. When men have votes and are allowed to use them freely, they may talk a good deal of rebellion, but they seldom act up to their talk. They prefer the arbitrament of the ballot-box to that of the rifle. Depend upon it, if President Kruger had given the vote to the Uitlanders there would have been no war, even if the Uitlanders had found that the vote did not give them quite all they wanted or expected. The Dutch in the Transvaal may grumble, as they have grumbled at the Cape for the last fifty years, but they will not act as long as they can vote."

The same ideas are set forth by a writer in the Edinburgh *Review*, who is confident that the British section of the Transvaal would be overwhelmingly in the majority, and that therefore no coercion is needed to keep the Boers quiet, once the country is conquered. The London *Daily News* says:

"Not British domination, but self-government, must be established. We have embarked on our present enterprise not to reduce the area of self-government in South Africa, but to extend it. The old *régime* in the Transvaal was intolerable not because the country governed itself, but because it did not. Mr. Gladstone thought he was giving in 1881, and intended to give, self-government to all the inhabitants of the Transvaal. It is that which we must establish and guarantee as one result of the war."

Other papers, mostly those which figured out an enormous British majority in the Transvaal before the war, now point out that the Dutch are numerically much the stronger element throughout South Africa, and that in the Cape Colony they know well how to handle their vote. Hence they must be ruled as subjects, or there must be a distribution of seats which makes it impossible for them to gain a majority. *The Westminster Gazette* does not like such plans. It says:

"Not a few British South African newspapers are already writing as if the settlement they desire is one in which there shall be everywhere a British *racial* ascendency. The new boundaries, it is suggested, must be so laid down as to secure a British majority in each area. Against all proposals of this kind, and against any proposal which will inflict unnecessary humiliation or conflict with loyal cooperation and legitimate rivalry, the Liberal Party will have to fight together and fight hard. It will be no easy task and we shall need every man."

The Globe thinks there will not be over-many Dutch voters when General Buller has pacified South Africa; but on no account may the republics remain independent. It says:

"The Afrikander states will be treated with justice; there need be no fear on that point. But justice itself—justice to South Africa and the empire—requires that their independence shall cease. There can henceforth be but one flag in South Africa, and that the sign of British dominion. This inevitable rearrangement will not be altered, but it may be made more difficult, by such utterances as those of Lord Ripon and Mr. Bryce. At the present moment, it is the duty of every patriotic Englishman not only to support the Government in carrying on the war, but to avoid any word which can be misconstrued by the enemy as implying want of unity in resolution that the objects of the war shall be effectually secured."

Lord Methuen's supposed successes aroused some exaggerated hopes in the breasts of many Englishmen, and *The Standard*, Lord Salisbury's mouthpiece, published a rumor that the Boers would give up the struggle. It promised that the Boers should not be refused quarter if they submitted, but their independence can not be restored. It added:

"If the authorities of the republics have come to the wise conclusion that they may as well make the inevitable surrender before their complete military collapse, their submission, we take it, would not be rejected. But there must be no mistake as to its character. It must be complete and uncompromising. The Boers need not believe that the status of the republics can remain unchanged after the war. The outbreak of hostilities, and a campaign which must end in the absolute triumph of British arms, have revolutionized the situation; and it must be clearly understood that no settlement will be entertained which would expose us again to the risk of further political trouble or military danger from Pretoria or Bloemfontein. On that point there can positively be no room for doubt."

The Saturday Review says:

"Provided the British flag flies at Pretoria and at Bloemfontein, we care not what form of municipal autonomy be conceded. But the Government should be pinned to Mr. Balfour's words that 'once for all we must not only show that we mean to have our own way, but must take our precautions that that way shall not be interfered with.' We quite agree with Mr. Balfour that war, with all its suffering, has its compensation. The present war has called out a vast amount of latent patriotism, and has excited a very noble generosity, not so much in the wealthy as in the middle class—but that is another story."

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* is very bitter in its criticism of the expressions of some of the English papers. It says:

"The London *Times* declares that the Boers can not vote unless they swear fealty to the Queen. The London *Times* was the very paper which demanded that Englishmen should vote in the Transvaal without taking the oath of allegiance to the Republican Government. . . . Good government for the Transvaal! Oh yes, we know what that means. Cheap labor! The natives, who under the 'yoke' of the Boer were free to work where they pleased, must be enslaved as in Kimberley. That is what the 'tyrant oligarchy' in the Transvaal has prevented. The rich capitalists who own mines must be enabled to reduce the price of white and black labor."

In France, Leroy Beaulieu points out that England would make the gravest mistake by an attempt to subjugate the Boers. "Great Britain," he argues in the *Journal des Débats*, "may be able to win her way to Pretoria. She should then be content to annex the Johannesburg district. To prolong the war for the sake of destroying the independence of the republics means that England risks her entire empire."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ENGLAND AND THE FOREIGN CARTOONISTS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S recent speech at Leicester, in which he predicted serious consequences if the French cartoonists were not kept within bounds, had reference, apparently, to certain obscene caricatures of the Queen published in the "yellow" press of Paris. Other cartoons, tho not obscene, have been sufficiently galling. One of these, entitled "Tralala! Tralala! The English are coming, *sauve qui peut!*" shows a procession: first a typical English drum-major, with a short pipe between his teeth; then a squad of Salvation Army girls beating drums; next, as representatives of British civilization, a squad of music-hall girls; then follows a flag with inscriptions referring to incidents, such as the burning of Jeanne d'Arc, the bombardment of Copenhagen in a time of peace, etc.; then the missionary, with Bibles, gunpowder, and trading goods; then John Bull, with a rifle and a bag of money; last, a figure representing the plague. In the distance are telegraph poles, adorned with the bodies of natives. Another cartoon shows Queen Victoria at the feet of Kruger, who says: "Rise, madame, it is only in the esteem of honest folk that you are dethroned."

Following Mr. Chamberlain's lead, the London *Sun* says:

"This is the third warning of a definite character that has been given to the yellow press of France, and it is to be hoped that it will be taken. The gratuitously mendacious statements of the French press would be almost humorous but for the evident ill-will by which they are inspired, and when this ill-will is paraded in such an open manner the French people can scarcely be surprised if we hold them at arms' length. Let them look to their Exhibition."

The Spectator, however, thinks it is best to ignore such things. It says:

"There is an old story of an Austrian archduke which Englishmen will do well to bear in mind. While on a visit to Paris, a Frenchman who had some grievance against his Imperial Highness trod on his foot in a drawing-room. The archduke took out his handkerchief, brushed his boot of the dust, and remarked to his host, 'What an awkward person that is.' He was too highly placed in Europe to acknowledge the possibility of intentional insult. . . . A mud-storm may choke people in the streets, it can not smirch the snow on the hills. We should regret deeply to see

"SPLENDID ISOLATION!"
—*Jugend, Munich.*

any official notice taken of any caricaturist, however base. When the boys in the gutter throw mud, the dignified course for the coachman is to drive on unheeding."

The St. James's Gazette sees in the attitude of the French press evidence of the possibility, "that the fire which has begun round the borders of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State may yet encircle the world." It quotes a French paper, the *Rappel*, as follows: "Whatever may prove the outcome of the present struggle, it is already apparent that an anti-British combination is inevitable in the near future." *The St. James's Gazette* comments: "There is a considerable excess of smoke over fire in it all, but there is fire, too. Given a little more opportunity and a timely breeze to fan the flames, and it would be rash to rely upon it that we shall not find ourselves confronted by a considerable blaze."

The threat in Mr. Chamberlain's speech seems a little out of place just now even to jingo papers. "Serious consequences" is a somewhat awkward diplomatic phrase, at least for the days of the old diplomacy, says the London *Outlook*. A Canadian paper, the Ottawa *Free Press*, threatens France with the wrath of the German emperor. It says:

"These people are evidently no friends of France. Are they sowing the wind which will grow into a tornado? '*Væ victis*,' if it be so. The grandson of Queen Victoria and the great-grandson of Queen Louisa may have to be reckoned with as well as Britain. What Satanic influence can be moving the once chivalrous France?"

The Germans, however, are far from troubling themselves about the matter. The Berlin *Tageblatt*, referring to the continued insult and abuse heaped in recent times by the English upon the Kaiser, says that Germany gives protection against that sort of thing, but only in case the Government which complains is willing to reciprocate, which England never does. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says:

"Tralala! Tralala! The English are coming. Save himself who can!"
—*From a French Paper.*

"Mr. Chamberlain's complaint sounds pretty indeed! Here we have a cabinet minister who in his official speeches personally abused the President of the South African Republic, then a friendly state, who ridiculed Mr. Kruger, accused him of corruption and grand larceny. Yet he complains about a few caricatures! Does he forget the abuse and insults to which the German Emperor has been subjected for years? The most 'respectable' Tory organs never mentioned the Kaiser by his name, but always used some insulting epithet. Far be it from us to approve of this caricaturing of Queen Victoria, even *if* she is to be regarded as the personification of the English people. The funny papers may use the responsible Ministers, tho they may not always serve the purpose as well. But who would notice these attacks if Chamberlain did not draw attention to them, he and—others who wish to cause trouble?"

The Paris *Journal des Débats* does not like insulting cartoons, wherever published, but believes that in reality the English only wish to pick another quarrel. After paying homage to the Queen as a sovereign and a woman, this paper says:

"The civilized nations should respect each other in the persons of their highest representatives, but this respect must be mutual. . . . We know that the President of France receives no consideration from England in such cases. . . . Still, the law of 1893 guarantees protection to the heads of foreign nations, but only in case these do not personally prefer to preserve a dignified silence. Her British Majesty must complain through her Embassy in Paris. . . . We would also ask the British press to examine themselves ere they throw the first stone at us. Our army, our courts, our public men, have been most wantonly attacked. If one is so thin-skinned, one must be less brutal to other people. But our neighbors across the Channel are not given to fair play; their idea is that they can do no wrong and we can do no right."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SUGGESTED COMBINATIONS AGAINST RUSSIA FOR CHINA'S DEFENSE.

IT has long since been discovered by British publicists that British India's defense against the Great North Bear is much assisted by diversions that occur in the far East, and all sorts of combinations are suggested, ostensibly to preserve equal trade rights for all nations in China. Yet these plans have hardly matured as yet. The writer of an excellent series of articles on this subject in the Japan *Celestial Empire* expresses himself in the main as follows:

Russia, if her conduct be not very careful, may turn British rivalry into enmity, and Japanese jealousy into war. But these two nations do not stand alone in the matter. Germany must expect to be opposed by Russia. Germany does not use a "policy of pin-pricks" in dealing with other nations, but she is an accomplished poacher on other nations' preserves, as in the case of Shantung, a province regarded as peculiarly fitted for Muscovite dominion by the St. Petersburg authorities. Yet Germany planted her colony there without asking anybody's leave. Germany will not wantonly provoke a struggle; but neither does she fear it, for however much she may outwardly respect Russia's paper armaments, she knows well enough that Russia is no match for her. On the other hand, Russia knows that the terms would be dictated in St. Petersburg, and this renders a rupture unlikely. More improbable even is a quarrel between the United States and Russia. Yet the Americans are beginning to think that their trade in China ought to be defended. In short, a time will come when, as the rivalry between the two sides of the Pacific becomes acute, and the Union-Pacific finds that the Siberian-Pacific is beginning to get the whip-hand of the position, the United States will object as strongly as Great Britain does now to the arbitrary curtailment of their trade in the interests of their rivals. They will demand with no uncertain voice that the manufacturers of their goods, and the growers of their produce shall not be refused admission to Chinese ports because they do not wear the fur cap of Russia or speak the Gallic tongue. The English argument will be adopted in its entirety: "Your absorption of Chinese territory may not be resented too violently; but don't interfere with our trade."

Even France may be induced to join a coalition against Russia when it becomes necessary. The Slavs and the Anglo-Saxons have a right to hope that they will rule the world; but the unprolific Gaul can hardly hope for world dominion. Besides, his merchants are at one with ours in deprecating differential tariffs *which do not favor them*. France has got surprisingly little out of her Russian alliance. She has lent her money, her influence, her name, and got nothing in return. All the kicks and none of the halfpence have fallen to her share, and if when once more she "comes to herself" she finds that most of the gilt has gone from the gingerbread, no one need be surprised, certainly not Russia.

That other rumored combination, an alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and China for the defense of the integrity of the latter empire, is described by some of the papers in England as an excellent diversion from the South African war; but the general opinion is that it would not be wise at the present time to go beyond asserting claims on paper. The London *St. James's Gazette* says:

"Suppose the United States has really formed the resolution to defend China against further dismemberment, some facts have to be taken into account. The policy, being our policy, is naturally acceptable to us. The integrity of China and the open door are all we ask for. But, of course, there are others to be considered, and their acts may be influenced in a variety of ways by the discovery that the United States are resolved to take effectual measures to defend the integrity of the 'yellow corpse.' The most satisfactory result would be that they should see in it a sufficient reason for resigning all hopes of securing 'compensation' in those regions, if not in every other. That would be a result of the informal but genuine Anglo-American alliance, which is much to be desired. But, on the other hand, the result might be different. It is, at any rate, just conceivable that powers which have designs of their own in China, incompatible with the integrity of that country and with the open door, might be brought to see the necessity of acting at once, by the discovery that America would be their enemy when they do act. Supposing the struggle to be inevitable between these incompatible policies, and the Anglo-American alliance also certain, there might be reasons for beginning when England is engaged, and the States are not ready."

The Berlin *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* thinks it very characteristic that the Americans, who seek to exclude all foreign manufactures from their own country, should even talk of "free trade" in China. On the whole, the German papers suggest no catchword policy. They reiterate in this as in other questions that their Government must remain free to act on occasion as German interests demand. The Berlin *Nation* says:

"The preponderance of international politics is still in Europe, and as long as this remains so there are no points of friction between ourselves and the Czar's empire. This does not mean that we intend to be drawn into a policy of open enmity to England. It simply means that we occupy a position of benevolent neutrality with regard to Russia, for as long as Russia and Germany are on good terms others are not likely to seriously disturb the peace of the world."

In this case as in others, the blunt speaking of the English newspapers and press agencies in regard to everything other nations do has produced an unwillingness to work with England. The fact that the "Central News" reported troubles on the frontier of Kiao-Chou whenn one had occurred, giving the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* as its source when that paper had nothing to do with the invention, has created a very bad impression in Germany.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE OPENING OF THE SUDAN.

WHEN the Khalifa escaped after the battle of Omdurman, it was feared that he would retire to the center of Kordofan until he could prepare himself for a more adequate defense against the Anglo-Egyptian army. These fears have not been realized. During the latter part of November he met his foe at Gèdid in his accustomed manner. His followers fought with their old bravery, but once again it was shown that any number of men foolish enough to advance in mass across an open plain can be killed by modern engines of war before they reach the enemy. The best part of the Khalifa's army was destroyed, and 9,000—including women and children—were captured. Lord Kitchener, therefore, has been justified in declaring the Sudan "open to civilization." The incident gave much pleasure to England. Recent reports had led her people to believe that the crack regiments commanded by Lord Methuen had at last impressed the Boers with an adequate idea of England's strength, and the old hopes of an all-British Africa from the Cape to Cairo revived. "England has a long arm," said the London *Telegraph*, "as the defenders of Bloemfontein will discover to their cost—how long an arm let the northeast region of Africa testify, where in the Sudan the Sirdar reports that Ahmed Fedil and his Dervishes have just suffered a crushing reverse at the hands of Sir Francis Wingate."

The Globe remarks:

"The victory is all the more notable and gratifying because of its being won by native troops alone, without any British stiffening, other than its handful of English officers. For these troops utterly to rout and destroy a picked Dervish force, with hardly any loss to themselves, must produce as excellent a moral effect in the Sudan as Lord Methuen's brilliant victory is likely to do in South Africa."

The St. James's Gazette rejoices in the destruction of Mohammedan power, so far at least as England's possessions in Africa are concerned, and says:

"If the fight between Europe and martial Mohammedanism is to go on at all, the burden must be transferred from us and from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Egypt to the French and Central Africa. So far as we are concerned the work is done. But apart from the repulse given to the revival of Mohammedanism, we have made good another step in the process of establishing a general superiority over Eastern Africa. The Sudan was reconquered for Egypt and England at the stricken field of Omdurman, and this other stricken field only completes the process. It comes at the right time to remind us that the struggle with the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, tho an important matter in itself, is after all only a part of a much greater business."

Not all Britons, however, are sure that the Dervishes were as bad as they are painted in popular British journals. A writer in the Edinburgh *Review* expresses himself to the following effect:

Much has been said and written about the wickedness of the Arab. But we must not forget that the Arabs found the country in an utterly demoralized condition. It is really the Egyptian and Turkish *regime*, which is now nominally reestablished by Great Britain. The Mahdi was cruel, but not as cruel as the Turk.

Continental papers, however, acknowledge that English rule is better than that which has just been supplanted, tho the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* remarks that it is not yet necessary to deny to other than white races the right of existence. This paper occupies a front rank in the journalism of Europe, and to its efforts is due, in a large measure, the considerate treatment of the colored races in the Dutch possessions. It points out that slavery, tyranny, oppression, cruelty, mean different things among different nationalities, and says:

"The Khalifa himself was a slave boy in his youth, belonging to Zobéir. By his ability he became later a rich slave-dealer. The Mahdi then asked him to offer up his riches to 'follow the Lord.' Abdullah 'got religion,' and was promised that he should be the Mahdi's successor. He stood by the prophet, and informed the Khedive and Great Britain officially of his ascendancy to the throne when the Mahdi died. The answer was conveyed to him by Lord Kitchener at Khartoum and Omdurman."

In justice to England, it is acknowledged by many Continental papers that her yoke, however intolerable to a more fierce race, is welcomed as a relief by the Egyptian fellaheen. The men whose superior arms managed to crush the rest of the Dervishes were native Egyptians, a race almost as gentle as the Hindus. "The English do not rob them directly," says the *Aegyptische Courier*, "and their lot is not much worse than that of a European laborer. True, every Englishman expects to be treated as a superior being by them, but they do not mind that. They are used to fawn upon their masters." It is, too, of such unpromising material that Lord Kitchener has formed the force which fought England's battles in Northern Africa.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE German Rear-Admiral von Valois, in a recent work on sea-power, declares that the United States, if it continues its colonial policy, must sooner or later come into conflict with Great Britain. As Germany must also find herself opposed by the British empire, von Valois believes that it would be of advantage if Germany were to be allied with us. Without such alliance, neither country could successfully oppose British sea-power; but a combination of two small but excellent navies would command respect.

THE condition of Crete seems to be far from satisfactory. The Mohammedans refuse to live under Christian rule, and they are all emigrating. "As they are the hardest workers, the country loses its best people," says a correspondent of the Rome *Tribuna*. "British capitalists buy their land, and try to work it with Italian laborers; but this does not furnish a prosperous, strong peasantry. There is a large deficit, and the Greek officials with whom Prince George has surrounded himself are not very honest or capable."

THE death of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt has attracted attention to the fact that our millionaires do not, generally speaking, interest themselves personally in politics. It is admitted, however, that the millionaires of ancient Rome did not, and those of modern England do not benefit their country by their interference. The London *Spectator* says: "Mr. Vanderbilt, tho an excellent business man, was not a man of intellectual force; he had no particular objects, and he worked every day and all day with the assiduity of a London barrister just beginning to rise. He never cheated anybody, not even his shareholders, managing his railways so as to pay regular and good dividends, and, indeed, was in all respects very like a hundred thousand other men. The old Roman millionaires were hardly so useful in their generation, but they led bigger lives."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GERMAN WOMAN'S INDICTMENT OF THE "NEW WOMAN."

A NEW work, by Laura Marholm, a German author, has lately been translated into English. The book is a severe and elaborate indictment of what is known as the political, social, and economic emancipation of woman. It is a defense of the past, an arraignment of the present. In studying the changes in woman's position and rôle in society, Frau Marholm finds a "thread running along from the great upheaval of the Reformation to the present day." She finds that only Protestant and Freethinking women are detached, torn away from their roots, while the Catholic women still possess "the connection with nature and the power of emotional expansion, both of which are indispensable to the woman." The emancipated, the progressive woman is abnormal—ill, according to the author. "The emancipation of woman is nothing but woman's despair of herself as woman." To quote what may be considered the keynote of "The Psychology of Woman":

"Woman has become but half-woman, and this most absurd of all intermediate stages we seek by all accepted means, moral and educational, in the home and school, to maintain and make permanent. The woman of our day has no longer respect for man, no longer respect for herself as a productive organism; in other words, she has no veneration for the mystery of her existence. She is stupidly wise—unnatural. At most the woman of to-day has only fear of man."

Frau Marholm draws a sharp line of division between the women who married in the fifties, "who held the categorical imperative in high honor," and the women of the present generation, "who have already a touch of anarchism," who demand happiness and freedom and repudiate duty, who look upon themselves as disguised martyrs if they perform their marital obligations. The women of to-day are classified under these categories: the *détraquée*, the *grande amoureuse*, and the *cérébrale*. As for men, two types comprise the majority of them—the barbarians and the decadents, while some present the union of these types and are barbarian-decadents. The author describes these various kinds of women as follows:

The *cérébrale* is the woman who tries, as well as she can, to think with her own brain. Why does she do this? Because she has no man with whose brain she could think. Or because she deems herself above the man whom she has. In consequence, love has become less and less a blind instinct, and is no longer a compelling force. The cultivated woman is saturated with all sorts of man's ideas, and has imbibed men's criticisms of their fellows. On the other hand, the *détraquée* is hysterical, unbalanced, wantonly curious, cold but *piquante*. She has a fascination for men, but she is incapable of giving happiness. In marriage she is restless, dissatisfied, and rebellious. The *grande amoureuse* is passive, faithful, ardent, and devoted; but the modern men are not attracted by her.

The woman-movement, according to the author, has everywhere an economic basis. It springs from the necessity of woman's providing for herself. Women who achieve independence generally remain single. They renounce offspring and family life. They live as men, and with the result that in the labor market wages are depreciated and the middle class still more impoverished. The author continues:

"We now stand upon the verge of a displacement of men by women workers in the so-called higher occupations also, occupations where there existed already a monstrous oversupply of masculine laborers. As soon as the woman enters these occupations, she will at once effect there also a fall in wages. Hence the woman, if she would open new fields of occupation for herself, must work for man's destruction. When man is no longer the supporter of woman, she must become his oppressor. The two

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

parallel appearances, emancipation and prostitution, must undermine the man physically, materially, and mentally."

Meantime woman's innermost nature, her enthusiasm, her devotion, her emotions, lie fallow. The remedy, according to Frau Marholm, is in doing away with the most unnatural of all struggles, that of women against men for bread. Woman must return to her sphere, motherhood and family, while those who do not marry must devote themselves to unselfish, altruistic work, in which there is no competition—nursing, education, elevation of the poor—in fine, the service of others.

THE BOERS AND THE HUMORISTS.

MARK TWAIN and Mr. Dooley have been turning their attention to the tempting target offered by the peculiar customs and personal appearance of the Boers. Mark's observations have been recorded in "More Tramps Abroad," and the London *Academy* makes some timely selections therefrom. For one thing, he makes calculations as to the number of soldiers England needs to conquer the Boers. In the four battles fought in 1881 and the two fought by Jameson, the British loss, says Mark, was about 1,300 and the Boer loss 30. The reason for this, he concludes, lay in the nature of British methods of fighting. If these methods are to be persevered in, then the British will always need thirty times as many soldiers as the Boers, and Jameson should have taken along 240,000 men. But there are better methods, and here they are:

"If I could get the management of one of those campaigns, I would know what to do, for I have studied the Boer. He values the Bible above every other thing. The most delicious edible in South Africa is 'biltong.' You will have seen it mentioned in Olive Schreiner's books. It is what our plainsmen call 'jerked beef.' It is the Boer's main stand-by. He has a passion for it, and he is right.

"If I had the command of the campaign I would go with rifles only, no cumbersome Maxims and cannons to spoil good rocks with. I would move surreptitiously by night to a point about a quarter of a mile from the Boer camp, and there I would build up a pyramid of biltong and Bibles fifty feet high, and then conceal my men all about. In the morning the Boers would send spies, and then the rest would come with a rush. I would surround them, and they would have to fight my men on equal terms, in the open. There wouldn't be any Amajuba results."

Mr. Dooley's discourse on the Transvaal war (in *Harper's Weekly*) is after this illuminating fashion:

"'An' what's it all about?' demanded Mr. Hennessy. 'I can't make head nor tail iv it at all, at all.'

"'Well, ye see, 'tis this way,' said Mr. Dooley. 'Ye see, th' Boers is a simple, pasthral people that goes about their business in their own way, raisin' hell with ivrybody. They was bor-rn with an aversion to society, an' whin th' English come they lit out befure thim, not likin' their looks. Th' English kept comin' an' the Boers kept movin', till they cuddent move anny further without bumpin' into Kitchener's ar-rmy, an' thin they settled down an' says they, "This far shall we go," says they, bein' a relijous people, "an' divvle th' sthep further." An' they killed off th' irrelijous naygurs an' started in f'r to raise cattle. An' at night they'd set outside iv their dorps—which, Hinnissy, is Dutch f'r two-story brick house an' lot—an' sip their la-ager an' swap horses an' match texts fr'm th' Bible f'r th' seegars, while th' childher played marbles with di'mon's as big as th' end iv ye'er thumb.

"'Well, th' English heerd they was goold be th' bucket in ivry cellar fr'm Ooopencoff to Doozledorf—which, Hinnissy, is like New York an' San Francisco, bein' th exthreme p'nts in th' counthry—an' they come on in gr-reat hordes, sturdy Anglo-Saxons fr'm Saxony—the Einsteins an' Heidlebacks an' Werners; an' whin they'd took out goold enough so's they needed raycreation, they wanted to vote. "An'," says Joe Chamberlain, he says, "be hivins, they shall vote," he says."

Here is Mr. Dooley's thumb-nail sketch of President Kruger:

"'Kruger, that's th' main guy iv th' Dutch, a fine man, Hinnissy, that looks like Casey's goat an' has manny iv th' same peculyarities.'"

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Who Believes the Doctrines of Calvin?

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: When perusing THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 4, we were astonished to read the sweeping statements of the Rev. Dr. Percival about the repudiation of the faith held by the Reformers. With pleasure we note the protest of a Lutheran clergyman against what was said of Lutheranism. Permit us to do something similar for Calvinism.

Without speaking for the men and women who to-day in the Presbyterian and Reformed churches of our land loyally uphold the standards of their churches, we would like to say in answer to the question "Who to-day believes the doctrines of Calvin on reprobation" etc.? that the entire Christian Reformed Church in North America, with perchance a few individual exceptions among the laity, heartily accepts them, unreservedly, as promulgated by the Synod of Dordrecht. The same can be said of the imposing body called the Reformed Churches of the Netherlands. And, far from these dogmas being extinct as the dodo, Calvinism is very much alive to-day, and spreads out its wing farther than ever, as can be seen in the important works of theologians like Drs. Kuyper and Bavinck of Holland, not to mention stanch Calvinist scholars in our own country. The truth above all!

HENRY BEETS,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. *Pastor Fourth Christian Reformed Church.*

Objections to The Literary Digest.

AFTER reading some of the letters which have come to the office of THE LITERARY DIGEST in the last few days, we are almost ready to question the well-known law of space that a body can not at one and the same time occupy two different positions. These letters to which we refer are letters of complaint, and from them we learn that this journal is both imperialistic and anti-imperialistic, pro-English and anti-English, biased in favor of the Republican Party and biased against it, just as, a short time ago, we published letters showing that we were grossly unfair to the Roman Catholic Church and yet so very favorable to it as to compel the conclusion that we are Jesuits.

We publish extracts from these letters, but inasmuch as they were written to the business department and not for publication, we do not feel at liberty to use the names of the writers.

A letter from Norfolk, Nebr., contains the following statements:

"I want to state most frankly that I don't want your paper again, and am anything but pleased with it, for the following reasons. You claim to be non-partizan, yet I have noticed with growing concern that every issue leans more strongly toward the side of imperialism, the gold standard, and all that is Republican. This does not set well with one expecting an unbiased review. But above all this, you are rapidly taking up the Anglo-American alliance and pushing the case of England. This is the last straw; please strike my name from your list at once."

On the heels of that comes this from the same State, Syracuse, Nebr.:

"I can not do so [renew subscription] for the reason that being a political partizan, I am opposed to your system of digesting so many articles inimical to the Administration, and so few favorable to it. If they were evenly distributed I could read that portion of your DIGEST with more equanimity, but I am in favor of standing by this country, in every hour of trial, no matter what political party may be in power. Sentiments of patriotism on your part, it would seem, ought to suggest that even a "Digest" had better teach loyalty to its readers than to breed distrust in our institutions."

And from Walkerton, Ontario, comes a letter from a kind but grieved reader objecting to our anti-British attitude:

"I read the DIGEST carefully and am very much pleased with it; but notwithstanding what you say in your circular, I can not help remarking that I consider it shows a considerable anti-British bias, especially in the matter of the present South African troubles. I mean in your own summary of the result of the different newspaper articles. I do not pretend that a "Britisher" is a very lovable human being. No person who is pugnacious (and to be a progressive one has to be so) is a very amiable character, but at the same time I think as a whole they are entitled to the credit of being straightforward in their dealings and honest in their intentions."

The Yankee Christmas Club.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Possibly some of the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST instead of destroying current issues, as read, desire to pass them on to worthy "Shut-Ins," those who would appreciate, but who on account of long-continued sickness become impoverished and therefore unable to subscribe. It is the work of "Yankee Christmas Club" to supply, as far as funds permit, our "Shut-Ins" with yearly subscriptions; but "not running a mint," we are unable to supply the demand. If subscribers anywhere are willing to regularly mail their copy of THE DIGEST when through with it, it being still current, to an appreciative "Shut-In," will send me a stamped and addressed envelope I will place them in receipt of names and addresses of "Shut-Ins" from Maine to California, and also of soldiers in the Philippines, who will more than appreciate their weekly service.

WILLIAM T. TOTTEN,
1100 GREEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA. *Secretary.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

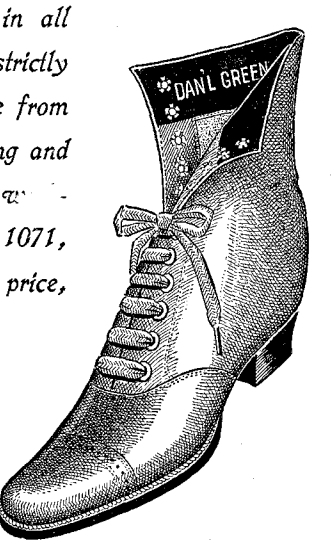
There are no American-made shoes on sale in this consular district, writes Consul Le Bert from Ghent, Belgium, nor can I learn that there ever has been an effort made to introduce them. True, the inducement in the past has not been of such a nature as to warrant much expense in endeavoring to establish a market. Of late years, the conditions are becoming more favorable for the leather-shoe industry, as this shoe is gaining in popularity and is gradually taking the place of the wooden shoe. The wooden shoe is still in general use among the laboring class and farmers, being worn alike by men, women, and children. It is very cheap, a pair costing from 8 to 20 cents. On Sundays and holidays, the greater number wear very cheap shoes, costing from 75 cents to $1.25 per pair, or slippers made of cloth and of leather costing from 25 to 75 cents. The middle class wear a cheap ready- or custom-made shoe, running in price from $2 to $3.50 per pair. The upper classes wear custom-made shoes, costing from $4.50 to $6 per pair. Among this class there is a strong prejudice against ready-made shoes; but this feeling can readily be accounted for, as there are no fine ready-made shoes to be had. There are few boots worn, except by army officers. A few custom shops turn out a fair-looking shoe, but they all lack the style and finish of the American fine ready-made shoe. There are no shoe factories located at Ghent; but at Iseghem, in this consular district, there are three establishments, two of them quite extensive. There are also several other large factories in Belgium. The stocks of ready-made shoes are all of Belgian make with the exception of that of one house, which carries the goods of a Glasgow firm. These are of a cheap grade, with no shape, very coarse and clumsy. In former years, German and French exporters found a market here, but the home competition has driven them entirely out of the market. I venture to say that if the American shoe were properly introduced, it would soon gain favor. In order to be successful from the start, the effort should be made cautiously. A competent salesman, familiar with the language of the country, should visit the city to obtain a full knowledge of what is required by the trade. If a display in a large show window could be made, it would materially assist in the introduction and sale of the shoe. It should be borne in mind that this would require a full stock of several varieties and styles. The city of Ghent and suburban towns have a population of 210,000. Duty on boots and shoes is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. American leathers—sole, calf, glazed kid, and tan as well as other varieties—sell quite readily, and are kept in stock by all leather dealers. In both price and quality they compare favorably with those from other countries, as well as Belgian productions. Shoemakers are well satisfied with American leather. The glazed kid, which formerly was imported exclusively from France, has found a strong competitor in the American product, which is cheaper and equal in quality and is preferred by many. The Belgian army uses exclusively a leather from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. It is said the leather is stronger and gives better wear than that of any any other country. Great quantities of this leather are consumed. There are no hides exported from this consular district.

When, some time ago, American competition in iron and steel was talked of in the German press, many of the technical and trade journals made light of the news. Quite different, however, is the expert opinion of the chamber of commerce of Bochum, which comprises leading manufacturers from this prominent iron and steel district of Germany. In its annual report for 1898 this body speaks as follows:

"American competition, which in 1897 arose in the continental markets, has made further progress during 1898. Pig iron exported to Germany has increased 16 per cent. as compared with the imports of the year previous, fine cast iron and wrought iron 28 per cent., and common ironware 75 per cent., while the import of bicycles and parts gained 106 per cent. The value of these American articles imported into Germany in 1897 amounted to 10,100,000 marks; in 1898, to 15,800,000 marks ($2,380,000 to $3,570,000). This extraordinary increase in so short a time gives cause for very serious concern, especially when it is considered that the demand in the United States has advanced enormously, so that no large stocks were available for foreign export. Consequently, we have to reckon with certainty that the import of American iron and steel will continue to increase; to prevent it will require strenuous exertions on the part of German works. Above all, we must have lower freight rates. Without these it will be impossible for the Rhenish Prussian iron manufacturers to compete in future with American goods, which gain great advantage from the astoundingly low rates of railroad freights."

Greater trade interests are being developed between Turkey and the United States. Through the activity of the United States consul-general at Constantinople, a steamer line has been established by Messrs. Barber & Co., to ply between the American and Turkish ports. Aly Ferrouh Bey, Ottoman minister at Washington for the past five years, has been working to establish better relations between the two countries. Three months ago, it was reported by the newspapers here that Ferrouh Bey's mission was to obtain the appointment of Caleb Witeheat at the post of

Women who hate rubbers and thick shoes should wear Green's "Rational" Shoes. They not only weigh less and are more flexible, but they'll keep your feet warm and dry in all sorts of winter weather. And they are strictly up to date in appearance. They are made from the very choicest kid, with a thin wool lining and insoles of the famous Dolge felt. It's like w- ing on cushions. The illustration shows No. 1071, which is delivered anywhere on receipt of price, $5.00. The new catalog shows many other styles for men and women and answers all questions.



Alfred Dolge Felt Slippers & Shoes

DANIEL GREEN FELT SHOE CO., 119 W. 23d St.

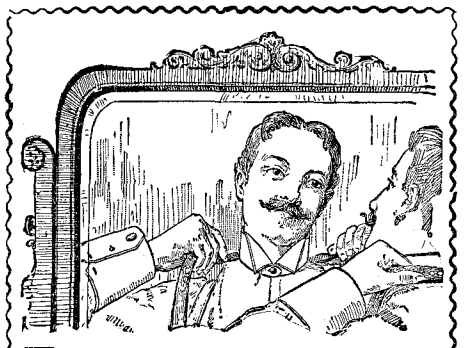
24 WEEKS IN EUROPE!

Exceptional Opportunity for a limited number of cultured people to avail themselves of an **Ideal Summer Tour, under Experienced Management and at Moderate Cost,** leaving New York on **April 28, 1900,** on S.S. **"Aller,"** of North German Lloyd Line, and returning via Southampton, **October 14, 1900.** To ensure high character of party references will be required from all persons unknown to manager. Ten daily admission tickets allotted each member of party to visit the

Paris Exposition!

References, by permission: Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D.D., Rector St. Andrew's Church and Chaplain of Columbia University, 2067 Fifth Avenue, New York; Rev. Robt. S. MacArthur, Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, 358 West 57th St., New York; Prof. Robt. W. Rogers, Ph.D., D.D., Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. For Itinerary containing other personal references and full particulars, address Mr. Charles F. Peck, 478 West 159th St., New York.

Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, France, England and Scotland. 4th Annual Tour



LINENE Collars and Cuffs

Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble fashionable linen goods. The most convenient, the most comfortable, and the most economical goods made.

No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. **By mail 30 cts.**

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

Reversible Collar Co., Dept. S, Boston, Mass.

Reg. Trade Mark.

If You Knew

how much more healthful, economical, and easy to manage

THE JACKSON Ventilating Grate

was than all other kinds of heating apparatus, you would immediately recognize its great superiority over your present heating plant.

The Ventilating Grate can be fitted in any ordinary fireplace, and burns either coal, wood, or gas.

We want to acquaint you with our distinctly new methods in house-heating through illustrated catalogue "D" which contains our guarantee. Write at once.

E. A. JACKSON & BRO.
54 Beekman Street, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

general director of Turkish industry. There is also attributed to him the application made to the American Minister of Agriculture, asking that two professors, one an engineer and the other a manufacturer of much experience, should be sent to Turkey to establish agricultural schools. The fact is that Mr. Witeheat will be director of a factory, which, under the superintendency of the Turkish Minister of Agriculture, will prepare (or make) agricultural machines and implements. It is not a question of opening agricultural schools, but it seems desirable to invite men who can teach the people of Asia Minor how to handle the best agricultural machines and implements. It has not, however, been decided yet that the Americans shall have the preference in this work. A few days ago Dr. Herman Schoenfelt, a German-American, was appointed Turkish consul-general at Washington, and that appointment was made with the view of further developing the relations between the two industrial countries. He does not accept the idea of those that maintain that closer relations between Turkey and the United States may prejudice the German interests. Aly Ferrouh Bey is a great friend of the Germans, whose activity in Asia Minor contributes much to the development of the country. The United States may compete with Germany in some things, but it is entirely certain that the industrial strength of Turkey will develop still more the Turkish-German commerce.

PERSONALS.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S CAREER.—Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, First Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, Victoria Cross, Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, Grand Commander of the Bath, and the holder of many other orders and decorations, is known to Tommy Atkins—as readers of Kipling are aware—just as "Bobs."

General Roberts was born at Cawnpore, India, September 30, 1832. He was only nineteen years old when he entered the Bengal artillery as a lieutenant, and went to Hindustan to serve the company. He took active part in the Indian mutiny, and was with Sir Colin Campbell at the relief of Lucknow.

When the relieving army got close to the rebel lines outside Lucknow, Sir Colin, wishing to let Outram know of his progress, wanted a flag raised on the mess-house. Within plain view of the mutineers Lieutenant Roberts climbed to the top of the building, and, amid a rain of shot, raised the flag on the turret nearest to the foe. It was shot away, and he replaced it. Again it was shot away, and he raised it again. But it was not for this deed that Roberts won his Victoria Cross. That was done at Khodagunge, January 2, 1858. He saw in the distance two sepoys going away with a standard. Putting spurs to his horse, he overtook them. They turned and presented their muskets at him, and one of the men pulled the trigger. It snapped, missing fire, and the sepoy was cut down by Roberts's sword. The other mutineer rode away, and the young lieutenant brought the standard back to camp. The same day he rescued a wounded comrade under almost similar circumstances.

In the years that followed the mutiny Roberts saw almost continual service. He was at Umbeyla, in the frontier campaign, in 1863; in 1867 he had charge of the embarkation of the force for the Abyssinian campaign. In 1871 and 1872 he was the senior staff officer in the Lushai campaign, and from 1875 to 1878 he was quartermaster-general. All his promotions were "for merit."

It was toward the end of 1878 that the great opportunity of General Roberts's career came to him. The Ameer of Afghanistan rebelled against the authority of Great Britain, and Roberts was sent at the head of the army to subdue him. He carried the enemy's stronghold at Peiwar Kotal with a splendid rush at odds of almost ten to one. The next year the news of Sir Louis Cavagnari's murder in Kabul horrified all England, and Roberts was called upon to lead another avenging force. With 6,000 men he cut his way straight through the hostile land, and in thirty days placed the British flag above the citadel of Kabul, after routing the Afghan army, which outnumbered the British by twelve to one. Then, after reinforcements had been sent to him, he began one of the most famous marches in history—over towering mountain ranges and through hostile territory, straight from Kabul to Kandahar—300 miles in twenty days. At the end of the march he crushed Ayoob Khan, and the whole empire rang with the praises of the man who a few months before had been almost unknown.

Since then Roberts has advanced, slowly and always "for merit," to the position of commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland. He was put in command at Madras, then in command of the army in Burma, and then was made commander-in-chief of the British army in India. In the last-named capacity he did work the value of which only soldiers can appreciate properly. He fortified the northern frontier of Hindustan with a chain of fortresses from end to end; he made both the British and native troops far more effective than ever before; he obtained better rations for the men, and he secured better equipments.

It is for this quiet work of organization that Roberts is known to the rank and file as "Bobs," and it is doubtless because of his ability in this direction he has been selected to drag victory out of defeat in South Africa.

LORD KITCHENER'S RECORD.—The exploit which gave Lord Kitchener his peerage is of recent date, and the details of the story of the campaign against the Sudanese dervishes of last year are still familiar. When the war with the Boers broke out he is said to have urgently requested the War Office to allow him to take part in it, but he was not successful.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener, first Baron Kitchener of Khartoum, was born in 1850. He is the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener, and was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1871, and first obtained notice for his management of the Egyptian cavalry in the campaigns of the

THE continual breaking of lamp-chimneys costs a good deal in the course of a year.

Get Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass." You will have no more trouble with breaking from heat. You will have clear glass instead of misty; fine instead of rough; right shape instead of wrong; and uniform, one the same as another.

Our "Index" describes *all* lamps and their *proper* chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

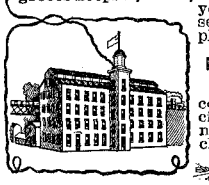
Address MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN HUNTING
A Beautiful and Useful Present for a Lady Will Find
THE AUGUSTA-VICTORIA
EMPRESS SHOULDER-SHAWL
an appropriate Birthday, Wedding, Christmas, or New Year's Gift. They are entirely handwoven, about 40 inches square, with 6-inch fringe, at Bethlehem by expert Saxon weavers. Warp silk and woof wool—in rich light green, delicate pink, recherché red, pure white, or black color.
When ordering, state color wanted.
Postpaid and registered for $7.50.
THE SUSACUAC WEAVING CO.
No. 12 Moravian Church St., Bethlehem, Pa.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Libby's Plum Pudding
A delicious dessert for
HOLIDAY DINNERS
Just as good and pure as the choicest fruits, fine seasoning and our 40 years experience can make it.
Put up in convenient size key opening cans — ready to serve. Ask your grocer.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.
Free, New edition "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

Wheatlet
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST CEREAL FOOD

Ask Your Grocer
about it. If he is honest he will tell you that for all members of the family—father, mother, children—nothing can equal
WHEATLET
It is made from the whole wheat with the innutritious woody husk removed. The most sensitive stomach can easily digest it. Your grocer keeps it, if not, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied.

Made only by the
FRANKLIN MILLS CO.,
Lockport, N. Y.
Send for free booklet containing valuable recipes and opinions of noted physicians and chemists.

The W-H Grip Machine
will strengthen your wrist, steady your nerves, develop enormous strength in your fingers; it cures insomnia, writer's cramp, bicycle cramp, cold hands and trembling hands. Use it while you talk or work or when lying wakeful—an infallible sleep-producer, concentrating mind and nervous force and drawing surplus blood from the brain.

Invaluable to golfers, boxers, surgeons, musicians and artisans of all kinds. Price, nickeled metal, cork grips, $1 a pair.
ALEX. WHITELY,
Dept. H, 62 Dey St., New York.

KLIPS Sample and Circulars free. H. H. Ballard, 327, Pittsfield, Mass

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

early eighties. In 1890 he was appointed Sirdar of the Egyptian army.

DURING my three years' residence at the Transvaal, says Mrs. F. W. Jewell in the Boston *Herald*, I became acquainted with President and Mrs. Kruger and several members of their family, and I must say that a more delightful old couple than Oom Paul and his wife I have seldom had the pleasure of meeting. There is no absurd ostentation about them. They are simplicity itself in their dignified courteousness, and whoever is the authority for the statement that they are deficient in refinement or that their house lacks appointments consonant with the dignity of their position is either wilfully misrepresenting or absolutely ignorant of the real condition of affairs. Moreover, I sincerely believe that instead of rushing into war President Kruger did all in his power to avert war, until he became convinced that bloodshed was inevitable.

I also met Mrs. Kruger, and a more pleasant old lady you would not want to see. We had a delightful chat, through an interpreter who spoke German. I have also seen the old couple on other occasions, and my first favorable opinion has been strengthened by what I have since seen of them.

Here is a little story of Mrs. Kruger, and it illustrates the kind-heartedness of the woman: Plans were being prepared to build a monument to the president, and when the drawings were completed they were shown to Mrs. Kruger. She was very much pleased with them and expressed her admiration to the architects. "But there is one thing I would like to suggest to you," she said. "The design is beautiful and the whole plan pleases me very much, but there is one thing I would like, if you can arrange it without a sacrifice to art, and that is that when you design the president's hat you will leave a little hollow in the top from which the birds can drink." This is a small thing, but it illustrates the woman's kindness of heart.

BRAVERY in a military officer, says the *Youth's Companion*, is a commonplace virtue, since no man is fit to be an officer unless he possesses it. But presence of mind in great danger is a rarer quality, and the officer who possesses it needs only opportunity to bring him distinction.

General de Galliffet, the French Minister of War, and the most eminent living French general, possesses presence of mind in a high degree. During the war of the Commune, Galliffet once found himself at the Bergeries bridge, Paris, surrounded on three sides by the insurgent national guard. He was accompanied by a lieutenant only, Bernard d'Harcourt by name. Escape was impossible. Three thousand national guards had their guns aimed at the two officers. "We shall never get out of this alive!" said the lieutenant. "Well," said Galliffet, "perhaps not, but I think we shall. Follow me!"

Galliffet proceeded to ride at a slow trot directly toward the insurgents. Presently the Communist commander, a man with a white beard, evidently not a soldier by occupation, stepped out and called: "What do you want?" Then Galliffet proceeded to make a speech in a somewhat grandiloquent manner. He pretended that he had come from President Thiers.

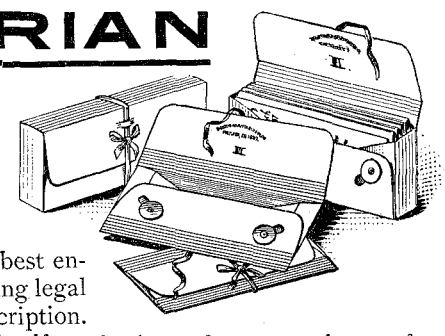
"Frenchmen," he said, "listen! Shall it be peace or war between Paris and Versailles? Shall we not have peace? Lay down your arms and all will be well. If you persist, it is war to death! Frenchmen, choose!"

A great clamor rose among the insurgents. The Communist leader spoke up. "Go back to President Thiers," he shouted, "and tell him it is war!"

"I go," said Galliffet. He wanted nothing better, as his "mission" was a pure accident, and he was as good as a prisoner. He and the lieutenant rode away. The lieutenant's horse struck into a gallop. "Hold on!" called Galliffet. "Don't let them think we are in a hurry—they'll know what's up." So the two officers walked their horses out of range of the insurgent rifles, and rejoined their command. Two months later the gray-bearded Communist commander fell into the hands of Galliffet, who gave him his liberty in agreeable remembrance of the incident.

CARTERIAN

Adjustable Expanding Document ENVELOPE



THE simplest, strongest, and best envelope ever invented for filing legal papers or documents of any description. By means of a slot it adjusts itself perfectly to fit any enclosure from a single sheet of paper to a package an inch thick. Remove a part of the papers and envelope will adjust itself to remaining contents.

Size	Per Box 125
4 x 9	$3.00
4¼ x 9¼	3.25
4⅛ x 9½	3.25
4½ x 10⅜	3.50
4⅝ x 11¼	4.00

The following testimonial is one of many received by us:

MOHAWK, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1899.

Gentlemen:—Your Document Envelope places under obligation to you every one who has occasion to classify and file papers. I am greatly pleased with the samples sent.

Very truly yours, ALBERT D. MINOR.

Sample package of 1 Dozen any size, or assorted sizes, sent postpaid for 45 cents in stamps.

Ask your stationer for them. If he does not carry them in stock or cannot get them for you send to the manufacturers.

CARTER, RICE & CO. (Corporation)

246 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM II., King of Prussia and German Emperor, says *The Verdict*, has a post-office of his own for his exclusive use, with officials detailed especially to handle the voluminous postal matter that comes every day addressed to him. All his letters are classified under the three heads, "Private," "Official," and "Immediate." Private letters are handed over to the Emperor unopened; those marked "Official" land in the civil cabinet of the Kaiser if they contain petitions by civilians, while those of a military character go to the military cabinet. Chiefs of these two departments make all the necessary inquiries regarding the communications, and then prepare the answers in accordance with the regulations for official letters. These answers are taken to the Emperor, who expresses his approval by affixing his signature. Answers are then despatched by special messengers to their destination. The messengers used in this postal service are the most trustworthy men who can be found.

THE following little story, told by the London *Chronicle* and illustrative of Mr. Gladstone's courtesy, is fresh to us. It comes to us from an old resident of Llanfairfechan. The incident occurred at Penmaenmawr, in the summer of 1890. About twelve hundred feet up the mountain is a small farmstead, Pen Penmaen, at which resided an old woman over seventy years old, who brought her weekly stock of provisions in a large basket up the steep ascent from Llanfairfechan village. One hot Saturday, soon after beginning her upward climb, she sat down to rest. Mr. Gladstone, seeing her, entered into conversation. She chatted freely, and detailed the contents of her basket. He lifted it, and, finding it heavy, offered to carry it for her. The offer was accepted, and the veteran statesman bore the basket load to the whitewashed farm cottage, near the summit. A party of tourists approaching from the Druid's Circle path respectfully saluted Mr. Gladstone, who, having set the heavy load down at the old woman's door, strode vigorously across the mountain path to Penmaenmawr. "Did you

The Washington and Chattanooga Limited for New Orleans, California, and Mexico. Excursion tickets now on sale. Through sleeping-cars to New Orleans from New York. Observation dining-cars. Meals a la carte. Absolutely the shortest route to New Orleans. Address the Norfolk & Western Railway, 398 Broadway, New York.

TIME AND TROUBLE SAVED LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS

J. W. HYDE, Brooklyn, N. Y., says:
The Burr Index is a delightful relief to a weary and tired brain. It saves hours of otherwise necessary labor. Every professional man should possess one. Its advantage to the scholar, over the old methods of ready reference, is as the "reaper" over the old-fashioned "sickle."

Burr's Patent Indexes

All words and names are indexed by the first two letters with nearly *four hundred combinations* in thumb holes cut in the edges of the leaves. A combination for every word in use. A constant aid to professional men, business men, students and others.

A HELP TO THE BUSY LAWYER
It keeps in orderly and compact form references to reports, trials, conflicting opinions, general notes, etc.

A TIME SAVER TO THE PHYSICIAN
It enables the doctor to refer instantly to treatises, retrospects, notes on cases, observations, etc.

INVALUABLE TO THE MINISTER
The choicest gems of his library can be made instantly accessible, and handy records of sermons, etc., kept. As a library index it is unrivalled.

Send for price list and circulars. Mention this advertisement
THE BURR INDEX CO., Sole Mfgrs. **HARTFORD, CONN.**

Marian Harland's Latest Work "Common Sense in the Household"

4 vols., sent complimentary to all
who send $1 for AMERICAN HOMES, monthly, 1 yr. Add 10c. and we will also send a set of plans for $300 cottage. *Satisfaction guaranteed.*
AM. HOMES PUB. CO., 91 Litre St., Knoxville, Tenn.

"First-Class Railroad Stocks

and other listed securities if bought on our Instalment plan will yield more than the usual rates of dividends. . .

Emmens, Strong & Co., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS

102 Fulton st., New York, sell all makes under half price. Don't buy before writing them for unprejudiced advice and prices. Exchanges. Immense stock for selection. Shipped for trial. Guaranteed first-class. Dealers supplied. 52-page illus. cat. free

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

know that was Mr. Gladstone who carried your basket for you?" inquired one of the party. "No, indeed; I don't know Mr. Gladstone," replied the old woman, "but I know that he is a kind gentleman, whoever he is."

JOWETT and Johnson, says the London *Saturday Review*, had truly many striking points of difference, but they were superficial, or related to those habits which are the result of circumstance rather than an expression of character. Dr. Johnson was a slovenly Bohemian, idle, and often intemperate. Dr. Jowett detested Bohemianism and eccentricity of all kinds, was a model of neatness in his dress, and a pattern of precision in his hours. Johnson bawled, and Jowett chirped; but the mental attitude of the two men toward the world and their fellow creatures was the same. Both had the virtue or the vice of incredulity, and the Master of Balliol hesitated as little as the Sage of Fleet Street to give the lie direct to any one whom he disbelieved. The pendant to Johnson's, "Sir, don't tell that story again: you can't think how poor a figure you make in telling it," was Jowett's favorite comment, "there's a great deal of hard lying in the world, especially among people whose character it is impossible to suspect." Both moralists had a hearty contempt for the *cui bono* school of philosophy, and a perhaps exaggerated admiration for those who, in Johnson's words, are helping to drive on the system of the world. In the presence of both intellectual pretension stood abashed, and loose talk was repressed. Both practised conversation, not merely as an art, but as a duty, and both influenced their generation a great deal more by their spoken than by their written words. We doubt, for instance, whether any one ever rose a stronger or a wiser man from reading a number of the *Rambler* or a page of "Rasselas"; but we are quite sure that no one left Dr. Johnson's company without feeling that his moral constitution had been braced up. Dr. Jowett's translations of Plato and Thucydides are models of what a crib should be, for they manage to preserve the spirit of Greek and the style of English. But tho their public may be increased by the spread of middle-class education, it is not on those works that the fame of their author rested, or ever will rest. Jowett's influence was derived from his talk, at his own table, in his study, in the Balliol quadrangle, in his rambles round the Malvern hills, with undergraduates and with men of the world. He had as shrewd an eye for an undergraduate as a Yorkshireman has for a horse.

THE HON. CUSHMAN is a representative-at-large from the State of Washington, a circumstance which has already inspired a good joke. During his campaign Cushman stopped at a farm-house to get a drink of water. "What's the political feeling 'round here?" he asked of the farmer's wife. "I dunno," replied the good woman; "I don't go to political meetin's. They say there's a Congressman at large, and I think the safest thing for me to do is to stay at home!"

THE homeliest man in Congress is Mr. Eddy, of Minnesota, and he rather prides himself on this fact. Some of his political adversaries once accused him of deceitfulness and hypocrisy, but he rose to the occasion. "They say I am two-faced," said Mr. Eddy. "Now, gentlemen," looking mournful and homelier than usual, "do you believe that, if I had two faces, I would be wearing this one?" This did up all his critics.

TOM L. JOHNSON, the millionaire single-tax enthusiast, made his start in life as an office boy in the old Central Passenger railway office of Louisville, Ky. He was one of the first men in this country to see the value of street railways.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Worse.—"Do you think Congressman Roberts is guilty of bigamy, Aunt Melissa?" "Bigamy? He's guilty of trigonometry."—*Chicago Record.*

A Saving.—"Did ye save the counthry, Pat?" "How's that?" "Be your vote?" "No, begorry. But I saved the rent."—*Philadelphia North American.*

Nearly Correct.—TEACHER: "What's the meaning of 'elocution,' Harold?"

PUPIL: "It's the way people are put to death in some States."—*Puck.*

An Explanation.—"You referred to your friend as a dead game sportsman?" "Yes; he always buys his birds in the market. Dead game is his specialty."—*Washington Star.*

Naturally Adapted.—BOBBS: "What has become of that stenographer you used to have—the one who took your dictation so well?"

DOBBS: "She does the dictating now—I married her."—*Exchange.*

A New Definition.—TEACHER (to class): "What is an octopus?"

SMALL BOY (who has just commenced to take Latin), eagerly: "Please, sir, I know, sir; it's an eight-sided cat."—*Life.*

Perspiration.—TEACHER: "How do you account for the phenomenon of dew?"

BOY: "Well, you see, the earth revolves on its axis every twenty-four hours, and in consequence of this tremendous pace it perspires freely."—*Tit-Bits.*

Capital Punishment.—BRIDE (throwing her arms about the bridegroom's neck): "You are my prisoner for life."

BRIDEGROOM: "It's not imprisonment for life,

For Nervous Exhaustion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. A. L. TURNER, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system, I know of nothing equal to it."

THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM.....

The editor of the New Albany (Ind.) Medical Herald recently published an article on Rheumatism in which he said:

"But not until lately, when Tartarlithine has been employed by us, have we attained results that were even fairly satisfactory in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. By the employment of this drug I have been able to relieve some of the most distressing afflictions of this class, and now regard Tartarlithine as the most valuable remedy at our disposal in the treatment of this class of affections. In rheumatism and in gout Tartarlithine can be administered with confidence.."

Regular package $1.00,
Of all druggists or post-free by mail.
Pamphlets with Testimonials FREE.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
95 Fulton Street, . . New York.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

...FOR...
Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Colds, Bronchitis.

For twenty-one years the most successful GERMICIDE in contagious disease.
Send for descriptive booklet, containing physicians' testimonials and price list.
Sold by Druggists Generally.
Vapo-Cresolene Co.,
69 Wall St., New York,
SCHIEFFELIN & CO.,
N. Y., U. S. Agts.

The Force behind the force

is the educated mind which plans and directs the work of others. You can rise to a higher position without interrupting your work or leaving home. You can get

A Technical Education BY MAIL.

We have prepared successful **Mechanical** or **Architectural Draughtsmen, Electrical** or **Steam Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, Chemists, Correspondents, Stenographers** and **Bookkeepers.** Write for circular. Mention the profession you wish to enter.
The International Correspondence Schools,
Box 1202, Scranton, Pa.

OVERALLS OFF! You can rise to a high position if you will. All it requires is ambition and willingness on your part to study "between times." Our booklet, *What Students Say*, shows what is being done for thousands of people through our course of

EDUCATION BY MAIL

in Electrical, Mechanical, Steam, Mining, Civil Engineering; Metallurgy, Art, Architecture, Practical Newspaper Work, English Branches, Stenography, Machine Design and Mechanical Drawing. Low price; easy terms. **Sent free** *to those who enroll now, a complete drawing outfit worth* $11.10, or other premiums. Mention subjects interested in when writing to **The United Correspondence Schools,**
154-56-58 Fifth Avenue, New York, for catalogue No. 31.

THE WESTERN, A COLLEGE AND SEMINARY FOR WOMEN.
Course of study furnished on application.
MISS LEILA S. McKEE, Ph.D., President.
Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST. Oxford, Ohio.

PLAYS Speakers Dialogues Recitations — LAYS For Churches Sunday & Day Schools — A Send for Catalogue Free — YS DeWitt Pub. Co. 34 W. 30th St. New York

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
of Famous People BOUGHT and SOLD
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
1125 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
Send for Price List.

EUCALOL Cures Catarrh

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE says:
Moisture of the mucous membrane of the nose is as essential to the sense of smell as that of the tongue is to taste.

EUCALOL is a treatment that is based on antiseptic cleanliness. It has cured thousands of cases of **catarrh, grippe** and **colds.**

FREE OFFER To prove its merit we will send *free* on request a large package of **Eucalol.** Don't delay. Write to-day.
THE EUCALOL CO., 108 Fulton Street, New York.

WANTED.

Active and energetic men to represent us in Eastern, Western, and Southern States. Weekly salary or commissions paid. Make application by letter, giving reference, age, and previous occupation.
DODD, MEAD & CO., - New York—Chicago

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

love: it's capital punishment."—*Sydney Town and Country Journal.*

His Disappearance Accounted For.—MANAGER: "Where's the living skeleton? It's his turn to go on."

THE GENERAL UTILITY BOY: "Please, sir, he slipped while he was a-washing his hands an' went down th' waste-pipe."—*Tit-Bits.*

Character.—HE: "Don't you think Mrs. Van Squillerton is interesting?"

SHE: "Very! She seems like a woman who has suffered."

HE: "She has. Almost every night at her house they have chafing-dish parties."—*Puck.*

A South African Problem.—"What puzzles me," murmured Chollie, as he found the other fellow had reached the house of the adored one ahead of him and was monopolizing her attention, —"what troubles me is the question whether I am this evening more of an outlander than a bore."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

There Were Some Drawbacks.—"Did you have a good passage?" was asked of a recent traveler. "Fair; but I couldn't sleep. The first three nights I couldn't tell whether to shut the porthole and go to bed, or to close the bed and go to the porthole. And the last three I spent in reading the customs laws."—*Life.*

The Real Thing.—CAPTAIN OF THE FOOTBALL TEAM: "That man Subbs is the best tackler on the team; we discovered him in Lonesomehurst only a week ago."

FRIEND (astounded): "Why, how did he get his training?"

CAPTAIN: "Catching trains."—*The Freshman.*

No Help for It.—He was a speculator, and for a year past nothing had been coming his way but expenses. One day his daughter informed him in an unfeeling manner that if he did not give her a diamond bracelet worth at least £150 she would elope with the coachman.

"Come to my arms, my darling child," he exclaimed, as the tears course down his wrinkled cheeks; "come to my arms!"

"But shall I get the bracelet?" she asked hesitatingly.

"Of course not," he smiled delightedly. "You get the coachman. I owe him eight months' wages."

That ended it.—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Appropriate.—"I never saw such an exhibition of poor taste in my life as was shown at the funeral of poor Bingsley." "Why, what happened?" "You know he had been doortender at the Follies Theatre for the last twenty years. Well, right over his coffin they had a magnificent floral piece representing 'The Gates Ajar.'"—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

Current Events.

Monday, December 11.

—A despatch from Pretoria states that **672 British prisoners** were taken at Stormberg; there is fear in London of a further uprising in Cape Colony.

—The American military and naval forces **occupy the naval station** of Olongapo and the town of Subig, on Subig Bay.

—In the Senate, Mr. Mason speaks in advocacy of his resolution expressing **sympathy with the Boers.**

—The **Department of Agriculture** estimates the cotton crop of the current season at 8,900,000 bales.

—The nineteenth annual convention of the **American Federation of Labor** is opened in Detroit, and the annual address of the president, Samuel Gompers, is read.

Tuesday, December 12.

—**General White,** in a sortie from Ladysmith, captures and destroys a howitzer gun; on the way back to camp he loses an officer and eleven men.

—The **disintegrated Filipino army** scatters throughout Luzon; General Lawton occupies San Miguel.

—In the House the **currency debate** continues; several Democrats express their intention of voting for the gold standard.

—Delegations arrive in Washington to work in behalf of various cities which desire to secure the **Republican national convention.**

—**Conditions in Puerto Rico** are discussed at the Cabinet meeting; the Roberts committee continues in session.

—Boston elects **Republican** Mayor Hart.

Wednesday, December 13.

—**General Methuen's army,** advancing toward Kimberley, encounters the Boer forces, and is **repulsed with great loss;** the list of British casualties amounts to 833.

—Notable successes attend the **American campaign in Luzon;** the province of Cagayan is surrendered to Captain McCalla.

—The President appoints **Gen. Leonard Wood** military governor of Cuba.

—**Ex-Senator W. V. Allen** is appointed United States Senator from Nebraska, to succeed the late Senator Hayward.

Thursday, December 14.

—**General Gatacre,** attacking Kimberley, is **led into an ambush** and suffers heavy losses.

—The one hundredth anniversary of the death of **George Washington** is generally observed; at Mount Vernon an address is delivered by President McKinley; Senator Depew speaks in Washington.

—The text of the treaty between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain for the **partition of Samoa** is made public.

—For **violating an injunction** restraining them from interfering with non-union workmen, five members of the United Metal Workers' Association are sent to jail at Chicago.

Friday, December 15.

—General Buller reports a **serious reverse** in an attempt to force the passage of Tugela River. He **loses 1,000 men** and eleven guns.

—**General Pando,** the successful Bolivian revolutionist, is elected president of the republic.

A Matter of Taste.

If a man really prefers to wear a collar that cost 25 cts. or even 15 cts. and pays a laundry to transform it into a hideous thing of torment and tatters, he can do it of course. But think of it! A linen collar will stand the average laundry from one to three times. If it endures three times, that makes it wearable four times in all. Suppose it costs 15 cts.—a low price—when new, the three launderings at 1½ cts. each brings the cost of four times wearing to about 5 cts. a time. Meantime it has shrunk or stretched or acquired a saw-tooth edge, or the buttonholes have torn out and much anguish of spirit has resulted. Four "Linene" collars would have looked as well, felt better and cost *just half* as much, to say nothing of saving in trouble. "Linene" collars and cuffs are sold by leading dealers and are made by the Reversible Collar Co., of Boston, Mass.

Imitation the Sincerest Flattery.

Cheaply made imitations of obsolete forms of Singer sewing-machines are offered by merchandise dealers to deceive an unwary public.

GENUINE SINGERS ARE NEVER SOLD TO DEALERS.

They go directly from maker to user, and can only be obtained from the Company's employees.

Sold on Instalments. You can try one Free. Old machines taken in exchange.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES ARE MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

PANTASOTE

Outwears Leather!

WATERPROOF. GREASE PROOF. STAIN PROOF.

Looks exactly like leather and costs half as much.

Unlike the common imitations of leather, **Pantasote** does not rot, peel or crack, contains no rubber, cellulose or other dangerously inflammable substances, and is not affected by heat, cold or climate. Made in standard colors, plain or figured.

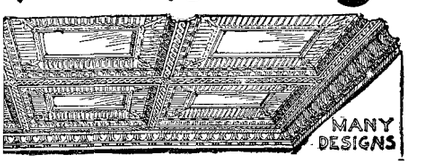
Enough to cover a dining chair, seat or footstool sent for 25 cents in stamps.

Sample Free! *15x6 inches, enough to make a Sewing Companion, sent for 2ct. stamp with your upholsterer's name.*

Caution! There are worthless and dangerous imitations. Genuine goods have "Pantasote" stamped on the edge.

THE PANTASOTE COMPANY,
29 Broadway, Dept. P. New York City.

Steel Ceilings



DECORATIVE, DURABLE, AND BEST

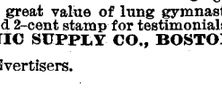
FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS

Send for catalogue, and give diagram and description of room for estimate.

H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry St., New York
BOSTON OFFICE Equitable Building.

IMPROVED BREATHING TUBE

Unequalled for prevention and cure of throat and lung diseases, also for strengthening voice. Sent postpaid for $1.25 including the best work ever published on the great value of lung gymnastics, by Dr. Patchen. Send 2-cent stamp for testimonials to



C. HYGIENIC SUPPLY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

—The Republican national committee decide to hold the national convention of the party in **Philadelphia** on June 19.

—In the House, the general debate on the **currency bill** is closed; Mr. Bailey (Dem.), of Texas, speaks against the bill, Mr. Scudder (Dem.) for it.

—The Government statistician makes the **total wheat crop** of the United States 547,300,000 bushels.

Saturday, December 16.

—There is **renewed shelling** of the Boers at Magersfontein by General Methuen; **Lieutenant Roberts,** son of Lord Roberts, dies as the result of wounds received at Tugela River.

—Maj. Peyton C. March **abandons the pursuit** of Aguinaldo and reaches Bagnen, in Luzon.

—As a result of the Squire Company **failure in Boston,** the Broadway National Bank of that city goes into the hands of a receiver; the failure of another packing firm is announced.

—**Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood,** the newly appointed military governor of Cuba, sails for Havana.

Sunday, December 17.

—**Lord Roberts** is appointed to the chief command of the British forces in South Africa, with **Gen. Lord Kitchener** of Khartoum as his chief of staff; arrangements are made to send **100,000 additional men** to the Transvaal.

—The battle-ship *Texas* arrives at Havana to receive the disinterred bodies of the **victims of the *Maine* disaster.**

—**Lieut. T. H. Brumby,** flag lieutenant of Admiral Dewey, dies of typhoid fever at Washington,

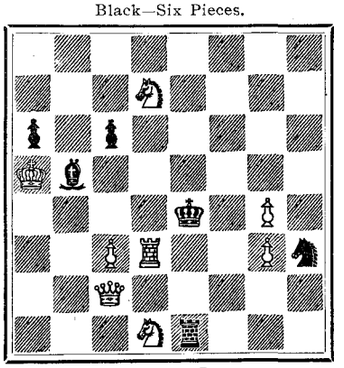
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 438.

BY MAX KARSTEDT.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

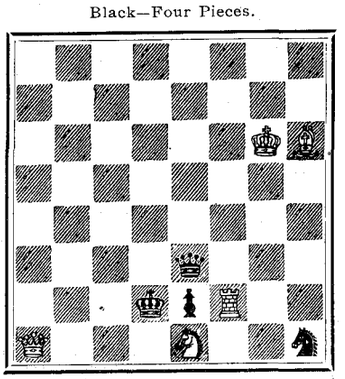
White mates in two moves.

Problem 439.

BY PILLSBURY.

Finishing Touches by Reichelm.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

A Pawn-Ending.

Herr Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, calls this "A Wrinkle in Pawn-Play":

WHITE (4 pieces): K on K Kt 3; Ps on Q B 4, Q Kt 6, Q R 7.

BLACK (4 pieces): K on Q R sq; Ps on Q 3, K Kt 5, K R 4.

White to play and win.

Solution of Problems.

No. 434.

Key-move, R—Q 5.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; J. T. Cahill, Philadelphia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; D. W. Leet, Milwaukee.

Comments: "Highly ingenious"—M. W. H.; "Composed in a very happy vein"—I. W. B.; "Very ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Good"—F. H. J.; "It has no superior"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful problem"—M. M.; "Intricate"—W. R. C.; "A fine specimen"—C. D. S.; "A puzzler"—T. R. D.; "A beautiful piece of work with a handsome finish"—A K.; "Splendid"—R. E. B.; "Simple, but well-constructed"—J. F. C.

T. R. D. got 431; D. W. L., 433; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., 432 and 433; C. C. Leet, Milwaukee, 432.

"THE REFINEMENT OF A MOVE."

The first move is K—R 6. The mate must be given by Kt—B 7. If White makes any other first move than K—R 6, Black is able to force a stalemate.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

A DWELLING house in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., built one hundred years ago, has always been painted with Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil—nothing else.

There is not a crack, blister, blemish or imperfection of any kind in the paint. Makers of mixtures, beat this record if you can!

Be sure the brand is right. Those in margin are genuine, and made by "old Dutch process."

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

INVEST NOW

The attention of the public is invited to an exceptional opportunity to make handsome profits on a small investment in the

ZINC AND LEAD

region of Missouri. Under the proposition we are now making it will not be necessary for investors to wait for dividends to get their money back, but can realize on the enhancement of the value of their investment as our work progresses. There is not one chance in a thousand that those who

INVEST NOW

will lose their money, as the drill tests already made show large bodies of paying ore. In 1897 the Missouri-Kansas district produced one million dollars more than all Alaska. Those who

INVEST NOW

get in cheaply and the profits will be out of all proportion to the amount invested. We are establishing a

CHAIN OF MINES

so that those who become associated with us will have several strings to their bow. Let us mail you free a copy of

THE KLONDIKE OF MISSOURI

A neat pamphlet of 14 pages, telling all about the town that "Jack Built," how a woman made $300,000, what an investment of $14.00 realized, etc. Also let us mail you a free copy of

SNAP SHOTS IN SOUTH MISSOURI

A handsome book of 60 photo-engraved views of varied scenery in the zinc fields of Missouri. At the same time we will mail you our best proposition, with circulars describing our properties, and references as to who we are. Address

WALTER SAYLER,
171 Le Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pick on Memory

New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.
Address E. PICK, 127 East 10th Street, New York.

STEREOPTICONS MAGIC LANTERNS and SLIDES CONDENSED CATALOGUE FREE RILEY BROS. 16 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK.

LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN

Solid 14kt. Gold Pen in Hard Rubber Engraved Holder; Simple construction, always ready, no shaking; works perfectly; no blotting.

Agents Wanted

If your dealer will not supply it write us; pens sent anywhere, post-paid, complete with filler and full directions. All our pens are guaranteed; and this means money back—*if you want it.* Catalogue of Fountain and Gold Pens for the asking. LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Room 9, 36 Gold St., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Kolisch Memorial Tournaments.

In 1889, Baron Kolisch left a fund to the Vienna Chess-Club for the purpose of providing prizes for annual national tournaments. Only one of these tournaments (1890-1891) was held, as the Baroness Kolisch objected to the use of the money for this purpose. The Baroness has changed her mind, for it is announced that a "Kolisch Memorial Tournament" is to be held in Vienna, beginning on December 17th. It is limited to sixteen players in Austria.

Lasker and Pillsbury.

Victory or defeat does not seem to have any effect on Lasker's subsequent play. He always plays about the same strength and the same style, nor does he change his tactics. This is not the case with Pillsbury. If he loses, a game or two, he is too eager to make up for his loss. He is apt to be too aggressive, or he may rely on over-conservative lines of play.—EMIL KEMENY, in *The Press*, Philadelphia.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TWENTY-FIFTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Centre Gambit.

O. E. WIGGERS. *White.*	J. B. TROWBRIDGE. *Black.*	O. E. WIGGERS. *White.*	J. B. TROWBRIDGE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	29 R x R	P—K R 3
2 P—Q 4	P x P	30 Q—B 4	R x P
3 B—B 4	B—Kt 5 ch	31 Q-Kt 8 ch	K—R 2
4 P-Q B 3	P x P	32 Q x R P	Q—B 3
5 P x P	B—K 2	33 Q x P	Q x P
6 Q—Q 5	Kt—K R 3	34 Q—Kt sq	P—Kt 3
7 B x Kt	Castles	35 Kt—K 5	P—R 4
8 B—K 3	P—Q 3	36 Kt—Q 3	P—B 4
9 Kt—Q 2	P—Q B 3	37 R—K 7 ch	K—R 3
10 Q—K R 5	Kt—Q 2	38 Q-B sq ch	Q x Q ch
11 Q—Q sq	Kt—K 4	39 Kt x Q	R—B 5
12 K Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	40 Kt—Q 3	R—Q R 5
13 B—K 2	B—B 3	41 Kt x P	R x P
14 Kt x Kt	B x B	42 Kt—Kt 3	R—Kt 7
15 Q x B	B x Kt	43 R—K 3	K—Kt 4
16 B—Q 4	R—K sq	44 R—K B 3	R—Kt 8 ch
17 Castles	P—Q 4	45 K—R 2	R— 8
18 B x B	R x B	46 Kt—B 5	R—K sq
19 P—K B 4	R—K 2	47 R—Q 3	R—K 4
20 P—K 5	Q—B 2	48 Kt—K 7	R—B 4
21 Q—Kt 4	R—K B sq	49 Kt—Kt 6	K—B 5
22 Kt—B 3	P—K B 4	50 R x P	R x R
23 P x P *e.p.*	R x P	51 Kt x R ch	K—Kt 4
24 P—B 5	R—K 5	52 P—Kt 3	K—B 4
25 Q—R 5	R—K 6	53 K—Kt 2	K—K 4
26 P—K R 3	Q—B 2	54 Kt—K 3	K—K 5
27 Q—Kt 5	R—K sq	55 K—B 2	Resigns.
28 K R-K sq	R x R ch		

This game was not played well by either player. Black's 3d move is almost an absurdity. It is not only a lost move, but it gives White a speedy development, and leads to a position compelling Black to lose a piece. After this, in several instance Black had the best of the position, and while he may not have been able to have won, he might have drawn.

Blindfold Chess.

A fine specimen of Pillsbury's blindfold play is the game he won recently, in Brooklyn, from Dr. S. T. King, E. Davis, and C. Scott, in consultation.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	ALLIES. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2
5 P—K 3	Castles
6 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3
7 P x P	P x P
8 Q R—B sq	B—Kt 2
9 B—Q 3	Q Kt—Q 2
10 Castles	R—Q B sq

The Black allies appear to have a general knowledge of routine moves, but not the more special knowledge of the order in which they should be played. Kt—K 5 is the best move at this point in this form of defense.

11 Kt—Q Kt 5	P—Q R 4
12 Kt—R 7	R—R sq
13 Kt—B 6	B x Kt

Pillsbury has now one of La Bourdonnais' "little positions," which, in the hand of a master, is tantamount to a win.

14 R x B	Kt—K 5

A break for a possible counter attack. It's a bad move.

15 B x B	Q x B
16 R x B P	P—B 3

To prevent Kt—K 5.

17 B—Kt 5	Q R—Q sq
18 Q—R 4	R—B 2
19 K R—Q B sq	Q—K 3
20 K R—B 6	Kt—Q 3
21 R—R 7	P—K R 3
22 K R—B 7	Kt x B
23 Q x Kt	R—K 2

The allies have now some experience of the grinding process in Chess.

24 R—B 6	Q—B 2
25 P—K R 3	K—R sq
26 R—Q 6	Q—K sq
27 Q x Q P	Q—B 2
28 Q x Q	R x Q
29 P—Q 5	Kt—Kt sq
30 Kt—Q 4	Kt—B sq
31 R x R	R x R
32 Kt—K 6	R—K B 2
33 P—Q 6	P—K Kt 4
34 P—Q 7	P—R 4
35 Kt x Kt	R x Kt
36 R x R ch	K x R

37 P queens, ch and wins.

The remarkable feature of above game is the accuracy of White's play. No one would suspect from its moves that this and eleven other games were being conducted simultaneously blindfolded. As Staunton once said of a similar performance by Morphy, "It makes one's brains ache to think of the strain."—Comments by Reichelm in *The Times*, Philadelphia.

Lasker and Pillsbury.

Lasker has played, all in all, eleven games with Pillsbury, and the World's Champion is just one game ahead. This score would indicate about even strength, and it may be added that luck somewhat favored Lasker, for the very last game played between these two experts was won by him, tho Pillsbury could have drawn it quite readily. The games played between these two experts were all of a very high standard, and they show the respective merits of the players. As far as enterprising play and deep and brilliant combinations are concerned the American seems to have the upper hand, which, however, is counterbalanced by the conservative tactics and most artistic end-play of Lasker.

In individual contests the two players seem to be evenly matched, and a decisive contest between them would be most interesting. As far as tourney-play is concerned, it is pretty satisfactorily established that the method adopted by Lasker is the more successful.—EMIL KEMENY, in *The Press*, Philadelphia.

Professional Chess.

"It has been argued that the professional element is a bad thing in Chess, as it undoubtedly is

ORIGINAL BEEF.

A vegetable beef tasting like flesh-foods, containing twenty-five per cent. more food elements than beef, that can be served in the same manner as beef or chicken, is the new food product called Protose. It is purely vegetable in character, containing no trace of animal substance. It is original beef. Its discovery was as great a surprise to those conducting the investigation from which it resulted as it has been to all who have become acquainted with its marvelous properties. It is more easily digested than any flesh-food. The digestibility of vegetable proteids is always increased by cooking, whereas the reverse is true of animal proteids; hence Protose may be eaten freely without risk of indigestion, biliousness, gastritis, or any other of the grave ills which not infrequently follow the free use of flesh-foods.

Six cents to pay postage, sent to the makers, the Sanitas Nut food Co., Ltd., 71 Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Mich., will secure a sample can.

REDUCED TO $4.50.

To place our **best $10.00 TOLEDO BATH CABINET** in every home we send it complete for **30 days** with best alcohol stove, directions, formulas to any address upon receipt of $4.50. Face Steamer 75c extra. **Order today. Ours best of all Cabinets,** has real door, steel frame, top curtains, rubber lined, folds flat 1 in. space. **Money refunded after 30 days use if not just as represented.** It's a home necessity. Turkish and vapor baths 3c each prevent disease, cure without drugs colds, la grippe, rheumatism, female ills, all blood, skin, kidney, nervous troubles. **WRITE FOR CATALOGUE FREE. We make Cabinets from $2.25 up. Agents Wanted. Easy terms. Exclusive territory. TOLEDO BATH CABINET CO., 614 Cherry St., TOLEDO, OHIO.**

ASTHMA

FREE. If you suffer from any form of Asthma we want to send you free by mail, prepaid, a Bottle of the famous **Kola Plant Compound.** It is Nature's **Sure Botanic Cure** for the disease, and we guarantee that it will forever stop all your suffering. We are sending out 50,000 Bottles free by mail to Sufferers, to prove the wonderful power of this New Discovery, and we will be pleased to send one to you. Send your name and address on postal card. Address, **The KOLA IMPORTING CO., No. 1164 Broadway. New York.**

Hold Your *Scarf*

with the **Improved Washburne Patent Scarf Fastener.** Useful also for fastening papers or any articles. 10 cents each by mail. **Hose Supporters** that do not bind the leg nor injure the fabric. By mail, 20 cents a pair. *Illustrated Catalogue of these and other novelties free.* **AMERICAN RING CO.** *Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.*

SAVE ½ Your FUEL wasted up chimney. BY USING **THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR.** COST $2.00 AND UP. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for booklet on economy in heating homes. **ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,** 49 Furnace Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Coe's Eczema Cure $1 at drug stores. The world's surest cure for all skin diseases. Samples Free by mail. **Coe Chem. Co., Clevel'd, O.**

Christian Cleanliness

Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? Would you like to know where Individual Communion Cups are used? *Send for our free book—it tells all about it. A trial outfit sent free.* **SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT COMPANY, Box L, Rochester, N. Y.**

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in some other pastimes. That is not true. Chess—the best Chess, the Chess that attracts the student of the game—is rarely fathered by amateurs. It is the work of masters, men who devote their entire time to the cultivation of those natural talents which produce the subtle combinations and the brilliant tactics that ultimately find their place in the classical literature of the game. If Chess is good enough to be encouraged in Europe, it is good enough to be encouraged in America, where we have native players who can hold their own with the best."—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Johnston-Marshall Match.

Sydney P. Johnston, the Champion of the Chicago Chess-Club and probably the strongest player in the Western States, and Frank J. Marshall, the young Brooklyn Champion, who took first prize in the minor tournament at the London Congress, have begun their match for $100 a side, first seven games, Draws not counting. All the games are to be played in Chicago.

The Manhattan C. C. Tourney.

Twelve players are contesting for the Championship of the Manhattan Chess-Club, New York City, among whom are the well-known experts, Baird, Delmar, Halpern, Marshall. Hanham wins the first place, with 9½ to 1½, and Delmar second. Hanham must play a supplementary match for the Martinez prize.

Lasker and Janowski.

It would be difficult to imagine two men more unlike than Lasker and Janowski. Nothing affects Lasker's equanimity. His linen and clothes cause him no concern. Is he hungry, he goes to the counter and comes back with a roll; he munches and continues playing. His legs are in his way, he flings them over the arm of his chair and goes on playing, smoking a strong cigar the while, and, whenever cogitation is profoundly deep, blowing the smoke with characteristic gesture through his mustache. Janowski, on the contrary, is correctness personified. Seated at the Chess-board he remains almost perfectly still; with linen dazzling white, with dainty Turkish cigarette, with iced lemon squash, to be sucked through a straw, he is the refined player, the sensitive player *par excellence*, the Sybarite, for whose loss of a game the crumbling of a roseleaf is a sufficient cause."—*La Strategie, Paris.*

Blackburne's Games.

Mr. Blackburne, the English Champion, has lately published a book giving 400 of his games. These games are fine studies and reveal the characteristic brilliancy of the British master. The following specimens with notes by Mr. Blackburne are very interesting:

Evans Gambit.

One of eight games played blindfold at the West End Club, London, in 1876:

BLACKBURNE. *White.*	MAJ. MARTIN. *Black.*	BLACKBURNE. *White.*	MAJ. MARTIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Q—R 4	B—Kt 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 Q R—Q sq	B—Kt 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	15 B—Q 3	P—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P	16 P x P *e.p.*	Q x P
5 P—P 3	B—R 4	17 K R-K sq	K—Q sq (a)
6 P—Q 4	P x P	18 Kt x R P	R—K sq
7 Castles	P x P	19 Q-K Kt 4	Kt—Q 5
8 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3	(b)	
9 P—K 5	Q—Kt 3	20 B—Kt 2	Kt x Kt ch(c)
10 Kt x P	K Kt—K 2	21 P x Kt	Q x B
11 B—R 3	P—Kt 4	22 Q x P ch	K x Q
12 Kt x P	R—Q Kt sq	23 B—Kt 5 mate	

(a) Castling would have spoiled the brilliancy.

(b) Not quite sound, but I could not resist the temptation to play for a sacrifice of the Queen, which I actually obtained. B—K won easily.

(c) He swallows the bait without suspicion. B x Kt would have lent the game a different aspect.

Scotch Opening.

Played in the Divan Tournament in 1876:

BLACKBURNE. *White.*	MACDONNELL. *Black.*	BLACKBURNE. *White.*	MACDONNELL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 Q—B 3	Q x P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 Q—B 6	B—K 3
3 P—Q 4	P x P	19 P—B 4	P—Kt 5
4 Kt x P	B—B 4	20 P—B 5	B—Q 4 (d)
5 Kt-Kt 3(a)	B—Kt 3	21 R—B 2	Q—K 5
6 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3 (b)	22 R—Q B sq	P—R 4 (e)
7 B-K Kt 5	P—K R 3	23 Kt—Q 2	Q—K sq
8 B—R 4	Q—K 2	24 P-Kt 4 (f)	R—Q 2
9 B—Q 3	P—Kt 4	25 P—Kt 5	Kt—Kt sq
10 B—Kt 3	P—Q 4	26 Q x Kt P	Q—Q sq(g)
11 Castles	B—Kt 5	27 Q—R 5	R—K sq
12 Q—Q 2	Castles (Q R)	28 P—Kt 6	Q R—K 2
13 P x P	Kt x P	29 P x P	R—K 8 ch
14 B-B 5 ch(c)	B x B	30 R—B sq	R x R ch
15 Kt x Kt	Q—K 5	31 Kt x R	Resigns
16 Kt x B ch	R P x Kt		

(a) A suggestion of mine and played occasionally, but not so good as the usual B—K 3.

(b) Zukertort played K K—Kt 2.

(c) This loses a Pawn. Kt x Kt was better.

(d) The capture of the Knight was quite safe.

(e) Again, B x Kt gives Black an advantage.

(f) White now establishes a crushing attack.

(g) Nothing better. If B—B 3; 27 P x B, P x Q; 28 P x R dbl. ch, K x P; 29 R—B 7 ch, K—Q sq; 30 Kt—B sq, P—R 5; 31 R—Q 2 ch, Kt—Q 2; 32 B—B 4, followed by R x P, etc.

KOTEDSILK

IDEAL UNDERWEAR FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Coated on the inside with pure silk. Faultless in form and fit.

WARM, LIGHT, MOTH-PROOF. FREE FROM THE IRRITATION INSEPARABLE FROM WOOL.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK - REGISTERED

Absolutely unshrinkable, no matter how carelessly washed. Attractive in color, well made and finished.

KOTEDSILK is a non-conductor of electricity, hence equalizes warmth and vitality. Alleviates rheumatism and nervous disorders.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

Men's Shirts	34-44	$2.50 each		Ladies' Vests	26-40	$2.50 each
" Drawers	28-44	2.50 "		" Drawers	26-40	2.50 "
" Union Suits	34-44	5 00 "		" Union Suits	26-40	5.00 "
" Undervests	34-44	2.00 "		" Underwaists	26-40	2.00 "

Ladies' Short Underskirts 24-32 waist $2.50.

ALL LEADING STORES

If your dealer can't supply you, we will; Express prepaid.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass.
And 76 Leonard Street, New York City.

CORPULENCE.

We want to send every stout person a little book concerning the most successful harmless treatment of this trouble. It is the method conceived and perfected by the best known specialists in New York. A valuable book of scientific common sense. Sent for 2 c. stamp.
HYGEIA MFG. CO., Astor Court Bldg., New York.

KAREZZA ETHICS OF MARRIAGE.

A bold, brave book teaching ideal marriage, rights of the unborn child, a designed and controlled maternity.
Union Signal: Thousands of women have blessed Dr. Stockham for **Tokology,** thousands of men and women will bless her for **Karezza.**
Arena: Karezza is worth its weight in gold.
Sample pages free. **Agents Wanted.** Prepaid, $1.00.
ALICE B. STOCKHAM & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

THE CRAWFORD TOURS.

THE ORIENT PARIS and PASSION PLAY

Oriental parties leave New York February 17 and April 18. Escorted tours to all parts of the world. Independent steamship and railway tickets. Special inducements to clubs and societies. Illustrated Itineraries free.

CRAWFORD & FLOYD
609-610 Tremont Building, Boston; 220 Broadway, St. Paul Building, New York City; 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 621 Marquette Building, Chicago.

EUROPEAN TOURS.
19th Year. Select parties. Terms reasonable Conducted by DR. & MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

RAGGED MEMORY
Wonderfully perfected by Rev. Mr. Schram's Mail course in Memory Culture. Dollar trial lesson sent on approval on receipt of 3 2c stamps. Endorsed by thousands. Competent agts wanted. Buf'lo School of Memory, 61 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

COLLAR Button Insurance goes with our one-piece collar button. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.

"Some lives are like Horse Shoes the more worn the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

COPYRIGHT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUST A FEW VERY CHEAP SETS OF

STANDARD WORKS

We have remaining from a very large stock, secured from the receivers of a prominent publishing concern, a limited number of sets of standard works which we wish to dispose of before midsummer. Here is an exceptional opportunity for those who act quickly.

Look at these Titles and Quick-Sale Prices!

FOR 55 CENTS (If the books are to be sent by mail or express add 18 cents for carriage)

Any one of these two-volume sets:

Bound in durable cloth, 12mo, in a box, titles stamped in gold. *Name second and third choice.*

Hughes's Works, (2 vols.) . . . . . 144 sets
Prescott, "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA, (2 vols.) 42 sets
Blackmore "LORNA DOONE," (2 vols.) . 124 sets
Irving, "LIFE OF COLUMBUS," (2 vols.) . 173 sets
Prescott, "THE CONQUEST OF PERU," (2 vols.) 22 sets
Emerson, "ESSAYS," (2 vols.) . . . . . 26 sets
Carlyle, "THE FRENCH REVOLUTION," (2 vols.) 107 Sets
Porter, "THADDEUS OF WARSAW," "THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS," (2 vols.) 53 sets
Doyle. "TALES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES," (2 vols.) 50 sets
McCarthy, "HISTORY OF OUR TIMES," (2 vols.) 7 sets

FOR 75 CENTS (If the books are to be sent by mail or express add 38 cents for carriage)

Any one of these five-volume sets:

Bound in durable cloth, 12mo, in a box, titles in gilt. *Name second and third choice.*

Hawthorne's Works (5 vols.) . . . . . 10 sets
Cooper "LEATHER-STOCKING TALES" 5 (vols.) 86 sets
Cooper "SEA TALES," (5 vols.) . . . . 27 sets
Doyle's Stories, (5 vols.) . . . . . 8 sets
Macaulay's History of England, (5 vols.) . . 10 sets

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICA IN STORY FORM

Stirring and Fascinating Stories of Love, Adventure, Superstition, War, and Patriotism. They tell the Narrative of Our Country's History from 1492 to Present Times.

Columbian Historical Novels

Twelve Charming Novels Presenting History in a New and Attractive Form. By J. R. Musick.

President William McKinley: "'The Columbian Historical Novels' are really one of the most beautiful productions of the American press I have seen. The idea in writing them is certainly a most patriotic one. . . . A pleasure conferred upon those who may be so fortunate as to possess the work."

Timothy Dwight, LL.D., Pres. Yale University: "I have been much interested in the volumes."

The Review of Reviews, N. Y.: "We recommend these books especially to the teachers of American history."

TITLES OF THE TWELVE VOLUMES

I. COLUMBIA: A Story of the Discovery of America.
II. ESTEVAN: A Story of the Spanish Conquest.
III. ST. AUGUSTINE: A Story of the Huguenots.
IV. POCAHONTAS: A Story of Virginia.
V. THE PILGRIMS: A Story of Massachusetts.
VI. A CENTURY TOO SOON: A Story of Bacon's Rebellion.
VII. THE WITCH OF SALEM; or, Credulity Run Mad.
VIII. BRADDOCK: A Story of the French and Indian Wars.
IX. INDEPENDENCE: A Story of the American Revolution.
X. SUSTAINED HONOR: A Story of the War of 1812.
XI. HUMBLED PRIDE: A Story of the Mexican War.
XII. UNION: A Story of the Great Rebellion.

Over 5,000 Pages, 300 Beautiful Illustrations, Including Half-tones, Pen Sketches, Portraits, Chronology, and Maps. Cloth, $20. Half Morocco, $30.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, New York

THE TRANSVAAL—OLD AND NEW

An attractive story of South Africa—its history, peoples, resources, government, etc., is given in Vol II., just published, of the British Empire Series. The book gives a clear and timely insight into the present seat of the war between the British and the Boers.

JUST PUBLISHED—NOW READY

BRITISH INDIA
BRITISH AFRICA

These are the titles of the first two volumes now ready of the British Empire Series. The entire series will consist of five 8vo volumes. Volumes III, IV, and V, issued at intervals of a month.

The British Empire Series

Five volumes giving an accurate and attractive story of the life, resources, and future prospects of the British Empire with contributions by the most distinguished writers on imperial interests. The aim has been to avoid dull arrays of statistics or monotonous descriptions. The articles, while complete and exhaustive, are also genial and eminently entertaining.

TITLES OF THE VOLUMES

Vol. I. British India
Vol. II. British Africa
Vol. III. British Canada
Vol. IV. British Australasia
Vol. V. The British Empire in General and British West Indies

LARGE CLEAR MAPS. Each of the five volumes is provided with large, clear maps, delicately colored and accurately drawn from recent surveys. There are also explanatory tables, showing at a glance the Area, Population, Debt, Exports, Imports, Railways, Telegraphs, Capitals etc., etc., of British Colonies.

CONTENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO "BRITISH AFRICA"

INTRODUCTION. By J. Scott Keltie, I.L.D. (Sec. Royal Geographical Society, Editor *Statesman's Year Book*, etc.).
"THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE." By the Honorable Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General of the Cape Colony).
RHODESIA. By Charles W. Boyd.
RHODESIA. By a Resident, H. Marshall Hole, B.A., (Civil Magistrate, Salisbury).
RHODESIA. By W. E. L.
BECHUANALAND. By Sir Sidney G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.C.L., F.R.G.S.
THE TRANSVAAL, OLD AND NEW By W. Y. Campbell, F.R.G.S. (late Vice-President, Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg).
NATAL. By F. Reginald Statham (Author of "South Africa as It Is").
THE HIGHLANDS OF NATAL. By Emile McMaster (of Hilton, Natal).
ZULULAND. By Miss Colenso (Author of "History of the Zulu War").
BRITON, BOER, AND BLACK IN SOUTH AFRICA. By Professor James Alex. Liebmann, F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., M.P.S.
NATIVE RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THEIR POLITY. By Rev. John Mackensie (late Deputy Commissioner for British Bechuanaland).
NATIVES UNDER BRITISH RULE IN AFRICA. By R. H. Fox Bourne (Secretary Aborigines Protection Society).
THE GOLD ERA IN SOUTH AFRICA By W. Basil Worsfold (Author of "The Principles of Criticism," "South Africa," etc.).
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. By Miss A. Werner (Author of "The Captain of the Locusts").
THE PROTECTORATE OF ZANZIBAR. By the Rev. Walter K. Firminger, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I. (Member Asiatic Society of Bengal).
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. By Henry Stanley Newman, J.P. (Author of "Transition from Slavery to Freedom in Zanzibar and Pemba," etc.).
UGANDA. By Major-General Sir Henry Colville, K.C.M.G., C.B., (late Acting Commissioner for Uganda, etc.).
WHAT ENGLAND HAS DONE FOR EGYPT. By Arthur Nichols (Secretary of the Bank of Egypt).
THE DISTRICT OF THE NIGER. By the Rev. P. A. Bennett.
OUR WEST AFRICAN COLONIES. By Sir W. H. Quayle-Jones (late Chief Justice, Sierra Leone).
LIFE IN WEST AFRICA. By Miss Mary Kingsley (Author of "Travels in West Africa," and "West African Studies").
MAURITIUS. By the Hon. Mr. Justice Conde-Williams, of Mauritius.

8vo, Buckram Price, $3.50 per volume.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., N. Y.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Handsome Year-book

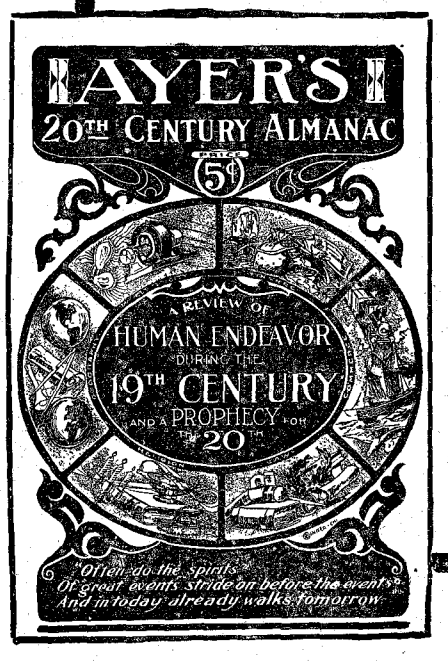
filled with beautiful illustrations, and a complete calendar. It is sold on all news-stands for 5 cents, and it's worth five times that amount.

It is a reliable chronology of the progress of the 19th century and a prophecy of what may be expected in the 20th.

There will be no free Ayer Almanac this year.

Here are a few of the great persons who have written for it:

Agriculture, James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Commerce, Charles R. Flint; The Drama, Mrs. Leslie-Carter; Electricity, Thomas A. Edison; Finance, Russell Sage; Geography, George C. Hurlburt, Recorder of the American Geographical Society; Inventions, R. C. Gill, Superintendent of Patent Office Museum; Labor, John N. Parsons, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor in America; Land Warfare, General Wesley Merritt; Law, Clark Bell, Secretary Medico-Legal Association; Manufacturing, Wm. R. Corwinne, Secretary Merchants' Association, N. Y.; Music, Frank Damrosch, Supervisor of Singing in Public Schools, N. Y.; Naval Warfare, Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, Chief Naval Constructor U. S. Navy; News Events, Fred W. Mack, Eastern Superintendent Associated Press; Politics, Senator Chauncey M. Depew; Religion, Rev. Madison C. Peters, D.D.; Transportation, S. R. Callaway, President New York Central & Hudson River Railroad; Woman's Progress, Elizabeth Cady Stanton.



You will enjoy reading it now, and it will be a book of reference for you through the years to come. Sixty-four pages printed on ivory finish paper.

If your news-dealer cannot supply you with it, cut out this ad. and send it with five one-cent stamps and receive this elegant book free.

Address, J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED